NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII NO. 56- BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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early ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 2923.
Branches and Correspondent in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x.	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st "	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th "	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA.		16,223
4th Apl	DONGOLA @		8,680
10th "	RAZMAK‡		10,000
11th "	NALDERA		15,997
18th "	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,911
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	ANTUA *	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
‡ Extra steamer; terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second "	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th March	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th "	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
14th May	A Steamer. * ..	
28th "	GAZANA* ..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA ..	8,246
25th "	DURENDA * ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
12th Mar	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
18th "	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st "	SARDINIA ..	6,644	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr	ISPORE * ..	5,318	
14th "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,644	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
† Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
6th March.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
9th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
11th "	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P Gulf Ports.
18th "	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 123.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	8th Mar.
Marioka Maru,	T. Moroi	4169	18th Feb.	7th Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Heijin Maru	U. Sugaki	4364	4th Mar.	17th Mar.
Hakodate Maru	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th Mar	13th Mar
Tottori Maru.	F.Matsukura	5973	17th Mar.	1st April

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7. C

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
18, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in India and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock
For Government Tests and other particulars—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS. VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserved Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modjan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms
For further particulars apply to the undersigned
N. DATTA.
Manager.
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM. LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing Shorthand and Accounts preferred. Apply Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M877

WANTED- LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).

A2275

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.

M704

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.

M675

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES : FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Garden Lane, Khetwadi. For inquiries see Mrs. JAI VAKIL, at Alexandra House, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

C 871

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE are REMOVING our Offices from the 1st of March, 1925, to Ground Floor, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay.
POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.

M944

SHARES LOST.

ORDINARY SHARES CERTIFICATES Nos. 154901 to 154920 and Preference Shares Nos. 15491 and 15492 in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta, standing in the name of Birdhichand Dugar having been LOST about March last, the Company has been requested to issue duplicates.

M866

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and immediate delivery of 2400 lin. yards of 25 lbs. steel rails at the Mulund Siding, G.I.P. Ry., or the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.'s Goods Yard, Bandra, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 16th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.

22820

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PASSOO NANSEY and GANGJEE BHOJAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three hundred square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 6, on or towards the South by Plot No. 8, on or towards the East by a proposed forty feet Road and on or towards the West by a proposed eighty feet Road which said premises form plot No. 7 of the area laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and 3480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2907(12) Street No. 219K.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1925.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

22818

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 476 of 1925.

W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LTD., incorporated in England and having its branch office in Bombay at 10, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

THE IDEAL TRADING CO., a firm, merchants, carrying on business at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WARRANT FOR ATTACHMENT BEFORE Judgment under O. 38 Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GEORGE V, etc.,

WHEREAS the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed defendants are about to dispose of their properties with intent to obstruct or delay execution of any decree that may be passed against them, the Court by an order dated the 13th day of February, 1925, directed the proper warrant to issue against the defendants abovenamed.

NOW WE COMMAND you that you do call upon the said defendants on or before the 12th day of March, 1925, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 3,500 or to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree in this suit or to appear and show cause why they should not furnish such security AND WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge AND WE LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed aforesaid this 14th day of February, 1925.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

R. A. DESAI,
For Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

SCHEDULE.

The Stock-in-trade and other attachable articles belonging to the withinnamed defendants lying in their shop at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay.

22822

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3271 of 1922.

VINAYAK LAXMAN BHAVE ..... Plaintiff
vs.
ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half-past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The property in Bhiwandi Municipality situate at Mouze Nizampur, in the boundary of Kasba Bhiwandi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Bhiwandi, Tukdi and District Thana, one Chawl like four storeys House, bearing Bhiwandi Municipal No. 174 and facing North and touching the Road, admeasuring in length from East to West 160 feet and from South to North 154 feet. The open space in use of the said house which is on the South side of the House measures from East to West 1 feet and from South to North 160 feet and is round shaped all this property building the ground under it and other easement are bounded on the East by Road and beyond it the Chawl of Madar Bhagan Sardar, on the West by the Chawl of Abdul Rahiman Vallad Din Mahomed on the South by the Tomb of Dada Miya and on the North by Kotar Gate Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SABNIS, GURJAR & KER and SENJI Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Shikdar Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1925.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

22880

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1612 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL and Others. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924 as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Mclaki land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, Taluka Tnana, consisting of two fields one bearing survey No. 19 and another Survey No. 18 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 6-8-0 with all the buildings bearing Notified Area Committee Nos. 16A and 17 standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

22500

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3874 of 1922.

BYRAMJI HORMUSJI. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Anr. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at the Village of Kirole near Ghatkopar in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registration Sub District of Kurla, together with the Bungalow tenement and messuage standing thereon containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land known or called by the name of "Diana Park Estate," assessed under Survey No. 59, Plot No. and under records of rights Entry No. 780 and Ghatkopar Kirole Municipality house No. 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a private Road the property of the Lessors, on or towards the West property of Dwarkadas Hirji, on or towards the North by the property of Govindji Hirji and on or towards the South by a private Road which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 27-33, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

22557

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4339 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS and Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold, by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari Tenure, situate at Gangarca Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,110) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200, of Malabar hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2047, Street No. 81, and bounded on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Govindji Hirji and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. KANGA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

22549

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND DOCTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE LOT OF VARIOUS PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop lately occupied by The Krishna Stores, Kalbadevi Road by order of the concerned a very large lot of various patent medicines and Drugs.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 2 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS VETERINARY SURGEONS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, under instructions of the parties concerned to make partnership account.

A large quantity of various Surgical Instruments.

Goods are on view.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit; delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Cojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and Emeralds.
Two Diamond Rings.

The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort

On SUNDAY, the 8th March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Treacher and Co., and opposite the Parsee Sanatorium very valuable, season wood furniture of the latest design, also the latest fashion Jacobine furniture, rich glass, crockery, plated and silverware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, rich carpets, teapoys, easy chairs, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, Jacobine furniture, revolving top writing tables, office chairs, glass door silver cabinets, book cases, vases, figures, table ornaments, table and wall clocks, cottage piano, phonograph with records, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, English Ice box, with refrigerator, easy chairs, hat stands, etc., etc.

The property of C. L. Manning, Esq., of Eastern Bank, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VERSOWA KNOWN AS "KHUSROO LODGE."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., The Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1334 of 1924 (The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. Bank of Morvi Ltd., and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 6th March next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land part of Survey No. 82 and bearing Record of Rights entry No. 44 together with the messuage, tenements or bungalows standing thereon known as "Khusroo Lodge" situate at the Village of Versowa in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Thana District containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts and denoted on the plan with the Collector of Thana as part of building site No. 2 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property formerly of R. D. Karani but now of the Society of Jesus, on the North by the Jugmohandas Mangaldas Lane and beyond that by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas and on the South by the property of Ratanji M. Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 8.30 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Elphinstone Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.
Royal Opera House.
TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 and 10.
THE KING OF LAUGHTER
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
SAFETY LAST

The world's greatest comedian in the biggest comedy ever filmed.

7 Reels of back-aching side-splitting laughter mixed with nerve tingling thrills.

The only man who did'nt smile was Harold Lloyd's life insurance agent.

Imagine climbing up the outside of a 12-storey building. Harold does this.

You start laughing when the lights go down. You can't laugh when they go up again—you are two weary.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL

Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Re. 2-4, Re. 1-8, As. 12, As. 6 (including tax)

BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 7th Mar. 1925, at (8-30 p.m.)
MRUCHAKATIKA.

SUNDAY, 8th March 1925, at (3 p.m. Noon)
MANAPAMANA

Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DHANJI STREET, GRANT ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Ganatra, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Abdulla Datubhai Hasham, Rajabally Datubhai Hasham Shermahomed Datubhai Hasham and Mahomedhusein Datubhai Hasham, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 27th December 1923 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Feras Land situate on the South side of Dhanji Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 832 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77, 350 and 431, New Nos. 435 and 74 and New Survey No. 7356 and Cadastral Survey No. 1210, Girgaum Division, together with all the messuages tenements, dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2439 (4) Street No. 462(C) and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Pirbhai and beyond by Dhanji Street, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Kikabhai Samsudin, on or towards the East by the property of the said Kikabhai Samsudin and on or towards the West by a public passage leading from the Dhanji Street aforesaid to the property of the said Kikabhai Samsudin and to the Premises and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Ganatra, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 86, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

A Supremely charming
UNIVERSAL JEWEL

"K—THE UNKNOWN"

Starring

VIRGINIA VALLI

WITH PERCY MARMONT

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

As the Drama is a very lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it; you are therefore requested to be in time.

WEST-END

CINEMA
New Churney
Road.

KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

One of the World's Great Love Stories, set in the glittering pageantry of the Napoleonic Wars.

A Pictorial tribute to one of the Word's greatest heroes.

The Historical Screen Narration covering the rise and fall of one of the World's mightiest despots and most brilliant conquerors.

"A ROYAL DIVORCE"

In 9 gorgeous sumptuous reels, a Magnificent Samuelson Production.
The Tragedy of Napoleon and Josephine—one of the great Love Stories of the World.

Three Shows to-day at 5-30; 7-45 and 10 p. m. (S. T.).

WELLINGTON

CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

CINÉ MADELEINE

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

COMMENCING SATURDAY 7TH MARCH

MADELEINE HOLY WEEK

During Hindu Holidays the management has decided to run Hindu Films,
THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILMS, Co.
PRESENT

LANKA DAHAN

Burning of Lanka by Mighty
HANUMAN
in 3 parts
and

KRISHNA KUMAR

OR

PRADUMNA

OR

BURNING OF KAMA

in 6 Parts.

These Two Films Are Selected Being Suitable to the Occasion.

TIME 5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M.

Extra Show on SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS—3 P. M.

PRICES Rs. 1/8, 1/2, 1/-, -/9/-, -/7/-, & -/3/-.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

Alipore, Gordon, Kobe.
City of Exeter, Elliott, Karachi.
Hartfield, Hughes, Madras
Chakia, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.

Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Indus Maru, Mori, Kobe.
City of Auckland, Rawland, Calcutta.
Zoondijk, Kenken, Antwerp.

LOADING.

March 5.

Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hejin Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Alipore:—The P. and O. S. Coy.'s steamer Alipore, 3,241 tons, Captain L. M. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hartfield:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Hartfield, 2,882 tons, Captain R. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar, 3,781 tons, Captain J. F. H. Park, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Indus Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru, 2,701 tons, Captain K. Mori, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Auckland:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Auckland, 5,288 tons, Captain W. Rawland, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Zoondijk:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Zoondijk, 2,150 tons, Captain H. Kenken, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 5, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Winkfield, Rangoon, not fixed, M M and Co.
2 Domala, Antwerp, (not fixed) M M Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25 P & O S N Co.
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T Co.
4 Rotenfels, Hamburg N. F. T M Co.
4 Trantenfels 3,924, Karachi N F. L Edwards Ltd.
5 Aquilena, 4,207 Genoa, 15/3, L Triestino,
6 City of Simla, 5943, K'chi 5/3 K N & Co.
8 Nippon 2521 Dunkirk 28/2 Graham Trading Co.
9 Theodoro, 3634, Sharpness, N.F. T M & Co.
10 Trecarrel 3198, Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co.
12 Jalavijaya 2297, Cal, 8/3, S S N Co.
16 Trecarne 2679, L'pool, 1/3 M M & Co.
17 Tregonell 3178 Genoa, 7/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 City of Milan 2558, Dunkirk 5/3 K N & Co.
6 Anfora, 3590, K'chi, 4/2, M. Italiana.
8 Tacoma Maru 3642 Kobe, 15/3 O S K.
9 Lahore, Kobe, 9/3/25, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,096, Kobe, 1/3. N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shonsei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, N F, N Y Kaisha.
B Haijin Maru, 2719, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
C & R Cormara 2973 K'chi, N.F. M M & Co.
H Bankura, Busreh (not fixed) M M Co.
K Shaka Maru 3385. N. F. N.F. O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi 2681 N F. N.F. Scindia S N. Co.
P Steeleville 2300. Liverpool N F Graham Trading Co.
P Burmese Prince 3034 Dunkirk N.F. Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P. & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong, due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 7th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 12th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbride due about 13th March Agent J F Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall, due aebout 6th March, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels due about 8th March, Agent L Edward.
Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 15th March, Agent Graham T. Co.
Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilana due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.
Barbarigo due about 7th March, Agent L. T. Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 9th March, Agent Volkart Bros.
Algic due about 7th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 5th March, Agent N Y Kaisha
Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 14th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jevpore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapora due about 4th April Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

March 5.

S. S. Tregonnel for Genoa:—75 tons old iron scrap, K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—170 cwts crushed Bones, Virjee and Co, 1,056 cwts Myrabolians, Kalyanduc Bros,

S. S. Trecarrell for Antwerp:—100 bales Hemp, H Govindji, 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 55 bales Hemp, T M Meghji.

For Ghent:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Rotterfels for Antwerp:—1,200 cwts Groundnut Oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S. S. Hartfield for New York:—450 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi, 760 cwts Gum Kadaya, N Muljee and Co.

S. S. Zandyk for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—48 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 210 cwts Kardi seed, J Dayall, 105 cwts Nigerseed, J Dayall, 513 cwts Dillseed, J Dayall.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—84 bales cotton waste, M Mafatlal and Co, 975 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 7,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 10,000 cwts Groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd, 240 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 46 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd, 20 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd, 185 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

For Marseilles:—208 cwts Gum Arabic, Odhawji.

For Philadelphia:—81 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

For Piraeus:—10 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Salonica:—20 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W and M Co Ltd.

For Glasgow:—1,980 cwts Mussoor, Ralli Bros, 30 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd, 12 bundles Shooks, Phipson and Co Ltd, 4 bundles Hoops, Phipson and Co Ltd.

S. S. City of Simla for Marseilles:—2,500 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 85 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—375 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Aquileia for Genoa:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 3,900 cwts Groundnuts, K M Nathoo, — tons old Iron Rails and Axles, K M Nathoo, 55 bales cotton, S Joharmall, 100 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 410 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd, 625 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Anfora for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd,

S. S. Caledonia for London:—10 bales goat skins tanned, A Abdoola and Co, 3 bales sheep skins tanned, A Abdoola and Co, 15 cases Bristles, W H Brady and Co Ltd.

S. S. Mandala for London:—19 cwts Gum Tragacanth, M H Dehdashti.

S. S. City of Milan for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Maplegrove for Liverpool:—4,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Theodoros for Dunkirk:—830 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co, 248 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—32,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—50 bales Hemp, M Talooram.

S. S. Devanha for Hamburg:—150 cwts Oil cake, M Sonji, 157 bales cotton Fly, N Somanji and Sons, 10,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Trecarne for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Havre:—62 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 50 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—50 bales Hemp, H Govindji.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Shonsei Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd, 17 bales cotton, C. Oomersey and Co, 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co, 425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co Ltd.

S. S. Lahore for Yokaichi:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1,500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd,

S. S. Indus Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Takoma Maru for Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist, Bomanji and Co.

IMPORT.

March 5.

S. S. Sommelsidijk, Agents E D. Sassoon and Co Ltd from Hamburg:—219 bags paper, 529 bags Crystal Sugar, 1,500 bags sugar 5,697 bags sugar, 21 cases Tin boxes, 72 drums Carbolic Acid, 875 drums, Calcium Chloride, 350 cases Slates, 100 bundles Copper Sheets.

From Antwerp:—17 packages Tiles, 296 crates Tiles, 15 crates, Expanded Metal Sheets, 28 crates Expanded Metal Sheets, 100 D/bags Maize Pearl Starch, 160 bags Pearl Starch, 860 cases Naila, 318 cases window glass, 40 cases colours, 63 cases glassware, 200 casks red Lead, 200 drums Sodium Sulphide, 6 bales silk yarn, 532 pieces zinc plates, 295 pieces pipes, 170 pieces Steel joists, 5,412 pieces steel Bars, 75 pieces tubes, 294 bundles tubes, 5,076 bundles steel rods, 2,684 bundles hoops.

For Rotterdam:—206 coils copperwire, 100 bales straw boards, 410 bales paper, 6 cases Ivory, 306 cases cheese, 50 cases Cod Liver Oil, 250 cases Beer, 70 cases Schnappes, 83 cases wine, 20 cases Jam, 23 cases velvet, 100 cases Chicory, 30 cases Chemicals, 44 cases Boot Polish, 50 cases Cannel Salmon, 85 cases cottons, 90 cases gin, 500 cases fat, 60 cases Vegetable fat, 25 cases Art silk yarn, 174 cases aluminium circles, 20 cases Earthenware, 40 cases Medicines, 70 cases Bolts and Nuts, 153 D/bags Bolts and Nuts, 247 D/bags Rivets, 200 bags Carrawayseed, 1,390 bags Farina, 100 bags Farina, 300 casks China clay, 12 casks Glow Lamps, 112 cases Glow Lamps, 12 cases Paint, 347 kegs, Paint, 15 kegs Colours, 185 cuffs Exhausted clove sterns, 260 bundles Tubes, 50 pieces Angles.

From Karachi:—20 cases Wine, 25 bags googar, 101 bags Potatoes, 32 bags Chemicals, 237 casks Chemicals, 200 casks Rosin.

S. S. Cracovia, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co. from Trieste:—703 bales paper, 15 cases Paper, 3,222 cases Glass bangles, 15 cases Globes, 85 cases Safety Matches, 20 cases Nickel Silver, 68 cases Imit Jewellery, 33 cases Metal Buttons, 12 cases Glass Beads, 39 cases Soap, 17 cases Cotton Goods, 30 cases Sugar of Lead, 28 cases Incandescent Lamp, 335 drums Calcium Carbide, 150 bales Card-Board, 324 bundles Hurricane Lantern, 4,725 bags sugar.

From Venice:—60 cases candles, 20 cases Cardage, 28 cases Cotton goods, 31 cases Tissues, 360 cases Glass Beads 16 cases Caps, 1,150 bags Marbles Grain, 23 bales Silk yarn.

From Brindisi:—1,200 bags Almonds.

From Bari:—610 bags Almonds.

From Jaffa:—23 cases Prandy.

From Aden:—16 jottas soap, 101 bags Gum Arabic, 49 packages Gum Incense, 13 bundles goat skins, 4 bundles cow Hides, 4 bundles sheep skins, 18 bundles old Brass.

S. S. Mour, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co Ltd. from Bangkok:—10 bundles raw silk, 1,397 bundles Battens, 12 986 bundles Scantlings, 75,069 pieces Scantlings, 1,947 pieces Planks, 346 pieces Squares.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 5,

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1 England	..	..	..
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3 Japan	S/S Shinsei Maru	7th March'25	6-30 p. m.
4 (superscribed)			
5			
6. Singapore .. .. („			
7. Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8. Mauritius	..	..	..
9. L. Marquis &	S/S Umzambi via D'kodi & Colombo	12th Mar.'25	6-30 a m.
10. South Africa			
11. Seychelles	..	..	..

U. S. COTTON MARKET.

CONSIGNED COTTON PRACTICES CONDEMNED.

The U. S. Federal Trade Commission's report on cotton merchandizing practices, following the investigation ordered last June, was submitted to the Senate in January. It condemned the following practices in handling consigned cotton, saying many of them are illegal:

1. Merchandising by factors.
2. Failure to remit full price obtained.
3. Selling cotton without instruction.
4. Borrowing on shippers' cotton in excess of advances.
5. Borrowing excessively on short weight bales and low grade cotton.
6. Loans to consignees and merchants on their own warehouse receipts.
7. Repledging pledges receipts.

Among the remedial recommendations made, in addition to more general enforcement of existing laws and regulations, were the following:

The cotton exchanges should adopt rules whereby the consignee is forbidden to sell cotton to himself, or any organization in which he is financially interested. If this be deemed too drastic, he should be forbidden to do so without the express consent of the consignor.

The exchange should be required to keep records of spot sales, including exact time of all sales, grades, staples, etc., and to provide the necessary mechanism to enable the consignor to compare the price obtained by him on sales to the factor with other sales.

The cotton exchanges should require factors to report to their shippers the names of the purchasers of their consignments.

The exchanges and the banks should both adopt rules requiring motton factors to obtain notes from shippers covering all advances made, and further requiring them to present these notes to the banks in applying for all loans secured by consigned cotton.

Cotton shippers instead of consigning cotton to the factor without reservation, should consign either to themselves or so the factor as agent for themselves. If this were done, persons with whom the bill of lading is negotiated will be on notice that the factor is acting as agent of the shipper.

The block receipt for a number of bales of cotton should be abolished, and the single bale warehouse receipt adopted in its stead.

The banks should require that all receipts pledged as collateral and released on a trust receipt be endorsed on the back to that effect.

The exchanges or the banks or both of them should adopt one of the following plans: (a) Guaranty by a surety company of the weight and character of the cotton supporting each receipt; (b) a custodian system for warehouses under the supervision of the exchange, or the banks, or both, providing for the signing of receipts by the custodian, inspection of warehouses and actual counting of bales.

The uniform receipts act which is in effect in seven of the Cotton States and Virgina, should be adopted by all the Cotton States.

Possible legislation along these lines was also suggested, and Washington dispatches indicate that bills putting some of the recommendations into effect will be introduced in Congress this session says "Commerce and Finance."

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

KARACHI, March 4.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for February show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,76,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 8,20,00,000, the former being an increase of Rs. 1,33,00,000 and the latter of Rs. 2,40,00,000, (forty-one per cent.) on the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The progressive totals for the eleven months ending February show an increase of Rs. 741 lakhs under imports and Rs. 1251 lakhs under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. In February the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at Rs. 109 lakhs (plus 58 lakhs), sugar, 24,000 tons valued at Rs. 65 lakhs (plus 21200 tons and Rs. 54 lakhs), and oils valued at Rs. 25 lakhs (plus 13 lakhs) while a decrease occurred under metals valued at Rs. 14 lakhs (minus 3 lakhs). In exports the principal increases occurred under wheat 143 thousand tons valued at Rs. 235 lakhs (plus 142,000 tons and Rs. 234 lakhs), wheat flour 5300 tons valued at Rs. 13 lakhs (plus 3,500 tons and Rs. 10 lakhs) and rapeseed 35,500 tons valued at Rs. 89 lakhs (plus 12,500 tons and Rs. 38 lakhs) while decreases occurred under wool 1,100 tons valued at Rs. 22 lakhs (minus 1200 tons and Rs. 20 lakhs) and barley 20,000 tons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs (minus 24,000 tons and Rs. 19 lakhs).—A.P.

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Details of the revised U. S. Census figures of last season's consumption of Cotton are given below, along with the figures of the International Federation of Master Spinners, Cotton Spinners, and Manufacturers. In studying this comparison it should be remembered that the figures of the Census are in bales of 478 pounds net weight, while those of the International Federation are in running bales. This may explain the apparent disagreement between the two estimates, particularly in the case of India and Japan.

The comparative figures are:

	Census Revised Figures.	Federation. Figures.
United States	5,681,000	5,612,000
United Kingdom	2,842,000	2,718,000
Continent	5,551,000	5,160,000
India	1,630,000	2,065,000
Japan	2,037,000	2,337,000
Canada	152,000	152,000
All others	2,089,000	2,190,000
Total	19,982,000	20,234,000

THE WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, March 4

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.922
Temperature of Air	80.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	69.9 „
Dew Point	63.8 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	59% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	90.7 „
Minimum do. do. ..	72.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, WNW, ENE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	128 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m.	ft.
Th.	5	7 12	23 5	5	2 0	21 9
		21 17	25 4		13 31	19 2
Fri.	6	8 39	23 9	6	3 0	21 2
		21 52	26 2		14 30	18 7
Sat.	7	3 4	28 1	7	9 3?	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun.	8	10 18	25 5	8	4 18	19 4
		22 52	27 6		15 57	17 3
M.	9	10 50	26 3	9	4 51	16 6
		23 22	28 2		16 35	1 8
Tu.	10	11 24	27 1	10	5 22	17 8
		23 52	28 5		17 12	16 5
W.	11	12 1	27 6	11	5 52	17 2
		..	..		17 46	16 4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0 13 6
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0 18 9
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 3
David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Sattars	No. 10 1-4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11 3
Light boare ..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 6 0
„	No. 42—2	1 8 0
„	No. 20	1 0 6
„	No. 32	1 5 3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th March, 1925.

Cotton	31947 Bales
Wheat	16127 Cwts.
Linseed	26105 „
Rape etc.	3986 „
Gingellyseed	4444 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	4915 „
Castorseed	13333 „
Rice	215223 „
Myrabollams	4455 „
Cottonseed	23916 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2367 „
Juwar	1463 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	1666 „
Bajri	2673 „
Coal	2813 Tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

In the share market jutes exhibited hardly any change to-day and though there was no downward movement buyers were inclined to hold off meantime. In coals continued lack of outside support accounts for the meagre turnover in this section. In teas revival of interest lacked for has not matured, prices remaining in buyers favour. Miscellaneous attracted little attention with transactions of a retail nature. Government securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities.—3½ per cent Government paper 66/9, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/4, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 103/6, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 100/12, do 1932 103/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1390.

Railways:—Futwa Islampur Railway 30.

Cotton:—Agra United 1/10, Kesoram 3/8, New Victoria 2/14.

Jutes:—Anglo India 419, Birla 9/8, Budge Budge 485, Cheviot 293, Clive 46/4, Dalhousie 45c, Howrah 45/14, Hukumchand ord. 10/2, National 31/10, Nuddea 49, Orient 225, Standard 482/8.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore 65/8, Bhulanbararee 29, Burrakur 29/10, Huntodih 4/10, South Karanpura 10/10, Western 2

Electric Power and Telephone Companies:—Bengal Telephone pref. 9/14, U.P. Electric 95.

Engineering:—Marshall and Co. 3/2.

Miscellaneous Companies:—B.I. Corporation ord. 4/10, Indian Wood Products 7, Madan Theatres 2/8, Tavoy Tin Corporation 19/12.

Paper Mills:—Titaghur Paper ord. 4/6.

Shipping Companies:—Port Shipping 13/88.

Sugar mills:—Cawnpore Sugar pref. 99.

Tea Companies:—Belgachi 24, Bishnauth 32/12, East India 23/6, Eastern Terai 7/8, Huldibari 37/12, Rajabari 24/4, Redbank 9/4, Tengpani 18/4.

OPIUM SALE.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

At the sale of opium yesterday, 250 chests were offered, and the proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,39,750, the average price being Rs. 4,559.—A.P.

Presiding over a public meeting of the Boy Scouts' Association of the Punjab on Wednesday, at the Government House, Lahore, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Chief Scout for the Punjab, paid a tribute to the various workers engaged in the promotion of the Boy Scot movement in the Punjab and complimented the province for taking a lead so far as the number of boys scouts were concerned.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 682
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 737
Bank's buying D D Frcs 722

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 210

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.76 3/4
London—Paris Frcs 93/55
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 94.60
London—Rome Liras 118.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady but dull.

London, Mar, 4.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold £4/6/9 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16 steady.

London, Mar. 4.

Reptes 3 per cent 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

Bank's selling T T ready 31/32.
Bank's buying T T ready 1/32.
Bank's selling T T March 15/16.
Bank's buying T T March 1/8.
Bank's selling T T April 7/8.
Bank's buying T T April 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 13/16.
Bank's buying T T May 29/32.
Bank's selling T T June 25/32.
Bank's buying T T June 27/32
Bank's selling T T July 3/4.
Bank's buying T T July 27/32.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, March 5.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/2 per cent.
3 months 6 1/2 per cent.
6 months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stokholm	1769
Christinia	3126
Amsterdam	1194
Switzerland	2479
Belgium	—
Athens	—
Prague	16050

New York, Mar. 4.

Demand Bill 47650.

London, Mar, 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 9370.
Exchange on London in Germany closed.
Exchange on London in Italy 11891.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 88 5/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 100 7/8 plus 5/16.
Conversion Loan £ 76 13/16 plus 1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 1/4—1/4
—Do—7 per cent £ 104 1/2 xd. unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8 xd. plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 xd. unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 xd. unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar, 4

Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	4 3/4
Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st.	4 7/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/8.
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/4
Rents 5 per cent 18 3/4	

BULLION.

Bombay, March 5.

Sovereigns Ready 13/12/
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/14
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/11

London, March 4.

Bar gold ready s 86/9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 5.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/15.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The market was fairly steady.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay, March 5.

Imperial Bank 1395, India Bank 72, Central Bank 25/4, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd Advance 450, Apolo 18, Bombay Cotton 537/8, Bombay Dyeing 947/8, Century 466/4 Central India 530, Colaba Land 152/8, Crescent 255, Currim 480, David 500, Dawn 705, Edward Sassoon 172/8, E D Sassoon 1/8, Elphinstone 35, Fazulbhoy 960, Finlay 850, Globe 57½, Gokak 121/4, Indian Bleaching 231/4, Indore Malwa 385, Jamshed Mfg 135, Kasturchand 167/8, Khatau 120, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 367/8, Mathuradas 257/8, Manock Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 130, Morarji 2800, New Great 412/8, New City 360, Pearls 567/8, Phoenix 543/12, Simplex 218/12, Standard 1580, Swan 1200, Tata Mills 225, Swadeshi 602/8, Vishnu Cotton 1780.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 510, Alcock 217/8, B Burma 332/8, B Burma N I 92/8, Bt Burma Pet 4/15, B Tramway 103/12, Bombay Steam 90, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni ord 51/4, Katni defd 150, New India Insur 13/4, Shivrajpur 5/4, Tata Iron ord 21/8, Tata Iron defd 70, Tata Hydro 992/8, Tata Power ord 205, Tata Power preferred 310n, Scindia Steam 6/14.

London, Mar. 4.

Hongkong Bank	£ 145 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2
National Bank	£ 47 1/4
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5

Apollo Mill	16-8	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	33-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	520
Indian Dy.& Mfg	231-4	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	9-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-8-6	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	1-8	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	470	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	167-8	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	200
Khatau Mill	122-8	Punjab Cement	2-4 liq.
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	—
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	220	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	700	New India	13-8
New City	300	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Seindia Steam	7-2
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	645
Bombay Indstl.	23	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	18-8	Uganda	60
Madhavji	180	Burma New	92-8
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-15
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	12

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 4.

Para Up River Fine, Spot A/M sellers 17.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar. 18 3/4.
Tone:—Quiet.

Silver ready d. 32/3.
Silver forward d. 32/1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Forward dull. India bought. China sold. China bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 5.

Ready:—21-13 6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	21-14-0	21-13-6	21-13-6	
Chaitra	21-15-3	21-14-9	21-14-9	

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—2—0
Chaitra 0—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 5.

Ready:—73-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	73-2-0	72-15-0	72-15-0	
Chaitra	73-0-0	72-12-0	72-12-0	

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—7—0
Chaitra 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 5.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 8 points lower in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on short covering but eased at the close on long liquidation and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 19 points up. The market advanced on short covering. The undertone of the American market is good.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Sharp decline in wheat causing heavy Western realising. Closing tone of market good."

A slight setback was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 473½ for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 472½. Buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators caused the values to advance to Rs. 474½. But the market again declined to Rs. 473 on scattered selling and closed steady at Rs. 474½ on buying by prominent Shroffs. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 475½ and improving to Rs. 477½ on buying by Shroffs and Commission Agents closed firm at Rs. 476½. F G Broach July/August opened to-day at Rs. 485 and closed at Rs. 486½.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 463 and advanced to Rs. 464 on Shroffs buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market eased to Rs. 462 but again recovered to Rs. 464 on general buying and closed at Rs. 463. F. G Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 417 and Rs. 421 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the inquiry was limited to fine nice Oomras. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 5.

Fully Good Broach April–May	..	476 1/2
„ „ „ July–Aug.	..	486 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	..	419
„ „ „ May	..	423
Fine Oomra .. March	..	466 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab ..	442	432	417
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	477	467	457
M. G. Broach ..	504	497	489
M. G. Khandesh ..	472	462	448

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 5.

Fully Good Broach April–May	..	475
Fully Good Bengal March	..	416
„ „ „ May	..	420
Fine Oomra .. March	..	464
Good Southerns May/June	..	490

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay 5th March 1925.

New York Market 4th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.72	Mar.		25.66	—06
25.98	May	26.11+13	25.92	—06
26.08	July.		26.07	—01
25.45	Oct.		25.37	—08

New York spot on 3rd March. 26.95
New Orleans 25.85

Telegraphic market advices:—
Market eased on Wall St. selling. Good undertone.

May highest 26.25 (10.12 a.m.), lowest 25.86 (2.53 p.m.), range .39 points.

Liverpool Market 4th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.82	Mar.			14.01	+19
13.91	May	13.89—02	13.93+02	14.05	+14
13.96	July	15.93—03		14.06	+10
13.68	Oct.			13.71	+03
	Egyptian				
31.55	May.			31.70	+15
29.55	July			2970.	+15

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.35 a.m.: New York telegraphs to us:—"Taxes drought unbroken. Prospects of that section justifiable causing increasing uneasiness. Spot situation very strong."

(2) Cabled 5.20 p.m.: Considerable long liquidation well absorbed by short covering trade fixing call sales, American buying. Spot sales 12,000 including 3000 for exports. Amoskeag mills increased prices of ginghams. Increased optimism American trade generally.

American cross rate 4.76 5/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 12000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 3000 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.

Universal standard 1418 Good demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3530.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Mar	2580
May	2610
July	26.21
New York Noon Call.—	
Mar	25.87
May	2612
July	2621
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
Mar	2583
May	26.30

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

March	13.95	—.06
April	13.96	—.04
May	14.00	—.05
July	14.01	—.05
October	13.57	—.06
November	13.56	—.06
December	13.55	—.05
January	13.51	—.03

EGYPTIANS.

May	31.65	—.05
July	29.65	—.05
November	24.10	+.10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Mar.	13.81	—.1
May	13.91	Unchd.
July	13.96	Unchd.
Oct.	13.66	—.2
Dec.	13.56	—.2
Jan.	13.50	—.2

EGYPTIANS.

May	31.55	Unchd.
Nov.	24.22	Unchd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Mar.	14.01	+.19
apl.	14.00	+.16
May	14.05	+.14
June	14.04	+.13
July	14.06	+.10
Aug.	13.93	+.7
Sep.	13.82	+.5
Oct.	1371	+.3
Nov.	13.62	+.3
Dec.	13.60	+.2
Jan.	13.54	+.2
Feb.	13.50	+.2
Mar.	13.15	+.2
Steady		

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Mar.	33.30	+.15
Apl.	32.45	+.25
May	31.70	+.15
June	30.70	+.15
July	29.70	+.15
Aug.	28.85	+.5
Sep.	27.70	Unchd.
Oct.	26.55	Unchgd.
Nov.	24.00	Unchgd.
Dec.	23.40	Unchd.
Jan.	23.00	Unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 4.

Mar.	25.66	—.6
May	25.92	—.6
July	26.07	—.1
Oct.	2537	—.8

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Mar.	14.01	+.19
May	14.05	+.14
July	14.06	+.10
Oct.	13.71	+.3

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85
Bengal:—	
Good	11.15.
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Oomra:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50
Broach:—	
Good	11.90
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 4.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	19000	
Day's Exports to Continent	10000	
Futures at New York:—		
March	25.66	—6
May	25.92	—6
July	26.07	—1
October	25.37	—8
Spot Cotton at New York 26.05	unchanged.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.80	—5
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	25.93	—5
July	26.10	—8

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 22.
Demand Bills 47650.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 68 1/4.

COUNCIL BILLS.

No applications were received for bills and deferred telegraphic transfers.

Immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/6:

Calcutta	Rs.	23,93,000
Bombay	Rs.	43,19,000
Madras	Rs.	6,28,00
Karachi	Rs.	26.60,000

Tenders for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/6 were received 89.9 per cent.

The highest tender for immediate telegraphic transfers was 1/6.

Total amount sold Rs. 1,00,00,000.

The amount to be offered for tenders next week Rs. 1,00,00,000.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

Wool sales opened to-day available 30,900 bales.

Home attendance was good continent was fair and America small. Prices were easier.

Figures of Exports of Cotton from America for February 1928.

To Great Britain 245,000 bales.
To Continent 329,000 bales.
Japan 97,000 bales.

FREIGHT OF CALL

London, Mar. 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/- to 13/6.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 5.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	450	450	
Bombay Cotton	537-8	537-8	
Bombay Dyeing	955-42-8-50	950	
Century	470-72-8-70	67-8-466-4	
Nagpur	532-8-28-12-31-4	530	
Colaba	152-8	50-151-4	
Crescent	255	255	
Indore	387-8-82-8	385	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	417-8-12-8-15	412-8	
Pearl	575-70	70-567-8	
Phoenix	545	543-12	
Bharucha	115	115	
Simplex	222-8-20	20-218-12	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadeshi	625-595-600	597-8-602-8	
Pabni	360	357-8	
Fazal	967-8-60-72-8-57-8	960	
Mathuradas	270	257-8	
Tata Mill	225	225	
Globe	51-4	51-4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	372-8-70	67-8-368-12	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	117-8	121-8	
Edward Sassoon	175	172-8	
Meyer Sassoon	120	122-8	
Hydro-Ordy.	..	..	
Bombay Burma Old ..	347-8	352-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	103-12-105	103-12	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	87-8	87-8	
Bundi Cement	10-12	10-12	
Central E. Mining	31-8	31-8	
Indian Cement	50	50	
Tata Steel Ordy.	22-8	21-12	
Tata Steel Defd.	75-73-12	70	

WHEAT.

Brletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 71 Mar/Apl. buyers.
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. 72/- Mar/Apl. sellers.
Tone:—Easier with fair offerings.
Australian 70/6 Mar/Apl. sellers.
Choice white Karachi 66/- Feb/Mar paid.
Soft Red Karachi 65 Feb/Mar. Value
Tone:—Easier.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 67/6 Apl./May Value.
Cargo, Rosafe 64 lbs. 72/4 1/2 paid for Feb. shipment to Greece.
Cargo, Victorian 70/9 paid for Feb. shipment to U.K.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 5.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0	10	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66	0	0	9	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69	0	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	2	0	11	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	3	0	12	11	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	15	0	14	7	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	10	0	14	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	2	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	61	0	0	12	14	0
Poppyseed, White	13	14	0	14	10	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0	13	0	0
Mowraseed	9	12	0	10	4	0
Barley	47	0	0	6	12	0
Castorseed	66	0	0	13	6	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready				..		
Delivery				..		
Jira	13	0	0	..		

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	14	3
Linseed, May	14	4	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar, 4.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.—
Jun./July 17/9 sellers.
July/Sep. 17/4 3/4 sellers.
Oct./Dec. 17/- sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sep. 17/4 sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sep. 17/5 1/2 sellers.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 5, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have ruled steady around yesterday's closing quotations. To-day's clearance including Local Requirements amounts to 3400 bags, showing a very moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward market has also ruled steady to-day, evidencing a drop of a pence in Feb-March and June-July shipment prices for Java Sugar. Prices for B R B Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Delivery are unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 20 per cwt F B H
New Crop Java Sugar.—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/5 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/1 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17 per cwt F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 19/3 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/14 to 18.
Shipment Feb/March Sh .19/1 per cwt F B H.

METALS.

London, Mar. 4.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 64 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/4.
Yellow Metal	71 5/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 7/16
Tin Block	254 1/2

LINSEED.

London, Mar, 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £24 1/4 Apl./May Value.
Linseed Tone:—Slow demand.
Raw Linseed Oel Naked Spot Net
Raw Linseed Months Mar/Apl. sellers 88/3.
Raw Linseed buyers 49 1/8 May/Aug Value.

London, Mar, 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £22 5/8 sellers for Mar/Apl.
Cottonseed Bombay £19 1/4 Mar/Apl. Value.
Castorseed Bombay £24 1/8 sellers for Mar./Apl.. Poor demand.
Rapseed Toria £21 Mar/Apl sellers.

London, Mar. 5.

The Bank of England rate of discount is raised to five per cent.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46/
Finest Australian Mutton 50.
There was fairly good demand.
London Mar. 4th Belgium 94.55 Athens 302.50.
Cuban Sugar 14 3/8 sellers.

BARLEY.

London, Mar, 4.

Karachi Barley 4 3/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 5.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	4	0
„ „ 1 1-4		67	0	0

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	..	430/35	..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	430	..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/10	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine				
	M.G.	450/60	475/80	..
Nagpur		450/60	475/80	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445	465/70	..
Pulgaon „	„	455/50	465/75	..
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	455/65	..
Amraoti „	„	435/45	465/70	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	440/45	465/60	..
Mulkapur	„	415/20	450	..
Khandesh	„	410/20	440/45	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	490/500	March
„ Fully Good	„	..	..	+23/25
Muthia Fine	„	..	..	+13/14
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	„	475/95	..	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	..	..
Cambodia	„	545	..	..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Dinner to Mr. Mackichan by old Wilsonians at the Hotel Majestic at 8-15 p.m.

Public lecture on "Indian Budget" by Prof. K. T. Shah, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

S. S. "Devanha" with English mails due at 5 p.m.

Annual meeting of members of Bombay Medical Union Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Extraordinary General Meeting, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, Girgaum 9 a.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, March 10.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting at 12-21 p.m. (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Holi: Bank and Postal holiday.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Ramakrishna Paramhamsa Birthday Anniversary Celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

As the Zanzibar-Mombasa cable is interrupted, telegrams for offices in Kenya are subject to delay and will be accepted at the sender's risk.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkoli for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 8th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Shinsei Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th instant.

POST OFFICE "HOLI" HOLIDAY.

Wednesday, the 11th March, 1925, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Holi."

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O Ballard Pier and the town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual.

M. H. P., Girgaon, Byculla, Mazagon, Colaba, Cadel Rd., Parel, Dharavi, Tardeo, Fort St. booking office.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Nagano Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 28th idem.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, at 6 a.m.

DINNER TO DR. MACKICHAN.

A dinner will be given in honour of Dr. Mackichan by the old Wilsonians at the Hotel Majestic at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Friday). Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 8 a.m. of 4th March to 6 a.m. of the 5th idem:—

Small-pox 10 attacks (including 1 imported from the Harbour) and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 111. Total mortality this day last year was 129.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF HEALTH.

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan Society, a meeting of the representatives of the different Women's Associations was held on last week in the Malabari Memorial Hall, when it was resolved to form a People's League of Health on lines similar to that started in England, to interest Indian Women in Public and Domestic health matters to conduct a steady work of propaganda among them and by discussion and otherwise to inform them as regards the prevention of disease, and to elicit and endeavour to meet their practical difficulties.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. K. T. Shah will speak on "The Indian Budget." Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

BOMBAY RADIO.

A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

SCOUTER R. D. TALATI MEMORIAL MEETING.

In the sacred memory of the late Scoutmaster Ratanji D. Talati, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when a Parsi prayer will be said where only the Parsis are invited to attend. At 6-15 a cosmopolitan public meeting will be held when the Scout Commissioner Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside and Mr. W. Bolterill, Miss Hudson, Mr. Shaik Yakub Vazir Mahomed, Prof. Kaji, Messrs. K. B. Talukdar, A. B. Homavazir and others will address and a Scout Memorial Fund raised in honour of the late Mr. Talati will be announced. H. E. the Governor will open an oil-painted portrait in the Scout Hut during the Scout Rally on Saturday evening.

PRINCIPLES OF BHAGVAT DHARMA.

Under the auspices of the Dnyaneswar Society, Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will deliver his second lecture on the "Principles of Bhagvat Dharma" to-morrow (Saturday) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel will preside.

ANNIVERSARY OF SRI RAMKRISHNA PARAMAHANSH.

The ninetieth birthday anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansha will be celebrated at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 5-30p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and Messrs. K. Natarajan, G. B. Trivedi, G. K. Devdhar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, J. K. Mehta, Principal Puntambekar, Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, Swami Yatishwaranand and Seth Mavji Govinji Seth and Dr. N. D. Savarkar and others will make speeches suitable to the occasion.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A large gathering of friends and well-wishers of Shrimati Janabai Rokde and Rao Saheb Ramchandrarao V. Vendekar, J.P., assembled in the Hall of Shri Raghunath Maharaj Mandir at Mandvi, Koliwada on Sunday last at 5-30 p.m. to present them with addresses and to offer hearty Congratulations on their being honoured by Government respectively with a Medal of Kaisar-i-Hind and a title of Rao Saheb. Rao Saheb Madhavrao Devji Rane, J.P. presided.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, will be conducted on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. M. K. Gokarn, L.E.E., at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

A meeting of all the Sahayaks will be held on Monday, the 9th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, to make necessary arrangements re: the proposed Exhibition which will be held on Wednesday, the 18th to 25th instant.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation will be held here on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 12-21 p.m. (B. T.), instead of on Wednesday next as usual.

INTER-SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Villa Parle Sports Committee, a programme of Inter-Schools Athletic Sports is arranged during Holi holidays, i.e., the 10th and 11th inst., on the ground of Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, Villa Parle. Boys of English Schools will be allowed to take part in the same provided if they pay the registration fee of annas eight per item and also submit a Certificate from the Head Master of the School. Copies of detailed programme have already been sent to the Schools in Bombay and suburbs with all particulars. Any further information can be had from Mr. D. G. Kale, Secretary, Sports Committee, Villa Parle, Phatak's Chawl Post Andheri. Those who desire to take part in these sports are requested to send in their applications on or before the 7th instant to the Secretary together with their registration fee.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, KURLA.

Under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Mandal, Kurla, the annual sports Tournament will be held on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid, the President of the Society, will deliver his presidential address on the following subject:—"The Prophet Elijah in Scripture and Legend." Members and friends are invited to attend.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "MANDALA."

The following is the list of passengers by the B. I. s. s. "Mandala" which left Bombay yesterday for Port Said and Plymouth:—

Mr E A Andrews, Sister Margaret Anne, Mrs A W Barker, Mr G McL Bartlett, Capt C P and Mrs Bayer, Mr P A Barlow, Capt Brandon Mrs Bury, Mrs M S Butler, infant and nurse, Capt G H Chambers, M.C., Mrs and child, Capt Christie, Maj G Edwards Collins, M.C., Mrs, child and infant, Capt J J P Conolly, Mrs Cruddas, child and nurse, Capt J K Dowland, Mrs L H Forster, Major D Fitzgerald, I.M.S., and Mrs, Major H F Hilton and Mrs Green, and infant, Mrs W M Crylls and two children, Capt A H Fraser and Mrs Harris, child, infant and nurse, Miss H M Hodgshon, Major W M Hore, Mr H A Jounsell, Mr C A and Mrs Howarth, Rev J and Mrs Kellock, and infant, Mr V I S Knowles, Dr L J Lawrie, Mrs H Light and child, Mrs F F Lyall, Mrs P Lydall, Mrs A S R Macklin, Mrs Manning and two infants, Major and Mrs Matthews, Miss P F Mayne, Rev J P McCormack, Col A B Minchin C.I.E., Mrs A M Moens, Mrs R Mockridge, child and infant, Rev W H O'Connor, Major C P Paige, C.I.E., D.S.O., Lt-Col G S and Mrs Palmer, Mrs W Battersby Parkes, Mrs A T Pegge and child, Capt and Mrs Philpot, child and nurse, Major C W Prescott, Major J A Pottinger, M.C., Mrs and child, Miss M E Read, Mrs Archbold, two children, infant and nurse, Mrs Richardson and child, Mr E B and Mrs Robey and child, Mr W Rose, Mrs G M Rose, Miss N Seckham, Miss M Seeley, Mr J and Mrs Shelly and infant, Miss M Simon, Thakur Bake Singh, Thakur Bachan Singh, Mr P Carlton and Mrs Smith, Lt-Col L P Stephen, I.M.S., Mrs Scott and two infants, Mr L S Steed, Mrs L H Swain and infant, Mr B C and Mrs Taylor and infant, Mr L Miller Timmins, Mrs E Watson, child and infant, Mrs W M Wiles and child, Lt-Col W M P and Mrs Wood.

BOMBAY LABOUR AND RACE COURSE.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Central Labour Board on behalf of organised Labour Unions of Bombay, has forwarded the following resolution to the Government of Bombay in connection with the resent Budget of the Bombay Presidency:—

The Committee of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, while strongly condemning the policy of the Government in reserving large sums of money for raising the salaries of members of the Civil Service which are actually paid out of the pockets of the poor and for the maintenance of extravagant schemes which have no beneficial effect upon the industrial and economic condition of the poor of the Presidency, heartily welcomes Government's action in its proposal to tax the Race Course whose existence has had a very disastrous influence upon the life of the poor who have found in it an additional vice which Government has hitherto permitted to their ultimate ruin.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition this week. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 49
Gujarat	21 to 45
Konkan	34 to 44
Deccan	36 to 53
Karnatak	27 to 47

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FALSE CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

A COOK DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Mr. T. L. Williams, a naval officer, charged C. Vaz, a cook, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 17-10-0 alleged to be due to him out of bazar accounts.

The complainant alleged that the accused who was formerly his cook. He left his services on January 31 with the bazar account book without accounting for Rs. 17-10-0.

Mr. Naronaha, pleader, who defended the accused, maintained that out of Rs. 17-10 he had Rs. 5-7 and Rs. 5-4 for Sunday expenses. Against this the accused maintained that he owed Rs. 40 to the complainant by way of wages. The accused had filed a suit for the amount in the Small Causes Court which was settled by paying him Rs. 40.

His Worship found the accused not guilty and discharged.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTS PARSI.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 30.

Mr. H P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, convicted W. A. MacNouly, a European, on a charge of assault and insult and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Shapurji Nariman, the complainant, stated that on February 7 at about 7-30 he was going along the footpath, when he neared the Watson's Annexe the accused dashed against the complainant. The accused did not even express regret, but when asked by the complainant to behave a little better the accused hurled some abuse at the complainant and called the complainant a bloody Indian and slapped him. The accused when asked to give his name he refused. However a policeman was able to get the accused's name.

The accused denied the allegations and said that the incident was purely an accident and he did express his regret for the same.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and sentenced the accused as above.

CARRIER'S BREACH OF TRUST.

CARTMAN SENTENCED.

Gafoor Abdulla, a cartman, was sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges of criminal breach of trust as a carrier, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted.

Mr. Kristo Antonio, a clerk in Messrs. Ralli Brothers, stated that he engaged the accused's cart No. 3571 on February 19 to carry a load of castor seed bags valued at Rs. 225 from Poona Street to Victoria Docks. The goods were never brought to the Docks.

Chapsi Premji, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Khoja Mitha Nathoo, deposed that he hired the accused's cart on the same day as the last complainant to carry some bags of groundnuts from Dana Bunder to Mandvi. The property was worth Rs. 225. Subsequently he found that the goods never reached their destination.

Both the complainants reported the matter to the police who effected the arrest of the accused. Police investigations showed that the cart belonged to a Pathan who was undergoing a trial at Poona for dacoity.

THEFT BY SERVANT.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Deputy Inspector Malpas put up Arekswaine David, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of Rs. 730 as a servant belonging to Mr. George William Squires, Executive Engineer, Development Department.

The complainant stated that he resided in Queen's Mansion Hotel. The accused was a hamal in his service. On the night of February 23 he locked his room, keeping his cash box containing Rs. 730 in the room. He slept in an adjoining room along with his children. On the next morning when he awoke he found the key of his room in the key-hole of the room. On enquiries he learnt from his ayah that the hamal had opened the room to fetch the Chota Hajari tray and subsequently found the accused missing. Later on when he opened the cash box he found the cash missing. He reported the matter to the police who set on investigating the crime.

The accused and one Syed Kader Syed Mohidin were arrested on March 1 by the Poona Police on suspicion. On a search being made Rs. 200 and some clothes and blankets valued at Rs. 60 were found with the two persons. They were then sent down to Bombay for trial.

The accused admitted having committed the theft. He further said that he left Bombay with one Viki to Kalyan and from Kalyan along with Syed Kader to Poona.

Asked as to why he gave the money to Syed Kader, the accused said that the money was given to him for safe custody as he was under the influence of liquor. Syed Kader did not know that it was stolen property.

Syed Kader was separately put up on a charge of receiving stolen property.

Both the accused were convicted, but passing of sentences was deferred pending inquiries into accused's antecedents.

CORONER'S COURT.

BABY'S DEATH IN TANK.

On Wednesday at about 11 a.m. Najibai, a Hindu girl aged 4 years was playing near her house at Matunga when she accidentally fell in a tank near by. Her mother found her dead body floating and raised an alarm and with the aid of some neighbours the body was dragged out. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRANEMAN'S FATAL SLEEP.

On Wednesday afternoon some carriages were being shunted from line No. 9 to line No. 6 of the railway at Haji Bunder when the muccadum saw some persons sleeping on the line and told them to clear outo. The engine then pushed back some carriages and it was found that an man was crushed underneath while sleeping on the line.

The deceased was identified as Abdul Razak Sheikh Adam, a craneman, who was sleeping on the line. At the inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY-DELHI TELEPHONE RATES.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following rates for Trunk Telephone Calls between Bombay and Delhi, subject to revision:

Private Calls, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Rs. 5 per unit of 3 mts.

Press Calls, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., Rs. 2-8 per unit of 3 mts.

Private Calls, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Rs. 2-8 per unit of 3 mts.

Press Calls, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Rs. 1-4 per unit of 3 mts.

MR. DINSHAW SUES MR. BOMANJI.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ONE LAKH DEMANDED.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, a Director of the Bank of India, Ltd., has filed a suit against Mr. S. R. Bomanji at the High Court, claiming damage of Rupees one lakh for the remarks made by Mr. Bomanji against Mr. Dinshaw at the last annual general meeting of the Bank of India, Ltd. It may be remembered in this connection that in the midst of a speech by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, who made an attack on the Bank generally, Mr. Bomanji got up and made some remarks against Mr. Dinshaw. Mr. Bomanji in his speech severely criticised the Indian Princes and their agents in British India, who did ordinary money lending business. Mr. Bomanji thought such practice detrimental to legitimate banking and he objected to the presence of such agents on the Board of Directors of a Bank. Mr. Dinshaw has taken exception to these remarks, which he thinks are defamatory of his character. The case is likely to arouse some public interest.

MISHAP AT BORI BANDAR.

SERVICE RESUMED.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Rly. wires: The steam and electric services have resumed normal working from 4-45 p.m. to-day (i.e. Thursday). (Details of this mishap are given on page 10.)

DEPARTURE OF S. S. "RAZMAK".

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

With reference to the previous notification advising the departure of S. S. "Razmak" from Bombay as an extra steamer on the 10th April Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., state that the S. S. "Razmak" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles. Heavy baggage of passengers proceeding by the "Razmak" will be conveyed to London by the S. S. Naldera" sailing on the 11th April.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Lytton left Calcutta on Wednesday evening by a special train for Dacca and will return to Calcutta on the 15th instant.

To meet Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen were "At Home" on Wednesday afternoon at Government House.

Their R. H. Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught left Madras for Bangalore yesterday.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught paid a visit to the Victorial Technical Institute Madras on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses evinced great interest in the articles shown them and made a few purchases. Their Royal Highnesses also paid a visit to the School of Arts. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught purchased a handsome idol of Shri Ganesh.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Jeejeebhoy R. B. Jeejeebhoy of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

Mr. J. C. Ker, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor is granted leave on average pay from 28th March 1925 or date of relief up to 19th June 1925.

The Reverend Donald Macdonald is appointed unded Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Consequent on the grant of a month's leave to Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, Bar-at-Law, O. B. E. Additional Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces, with effect from 1st April 1925 the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Dajirao Wadegaonkar. District and Sessions Judge, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.—A. P.

Mr. U. Ba, District and Session Judge, has been appointed Additional Judge of the Rangoon High Court vice Mr. Justice Lentaigne who retires at the end of this month. Mr. J. R. Das has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Rangoon High Court in place of Mr. Justice Young who is shortly proceeding on leave.—A. P.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught left Madras on Thursday by a special train for Mysore. His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen attended by Col. Balfour, Military Secretary and two A-D-C's were present on the platform to see their Royal Highnesses off.—A. P.

The Annual Meeting of the National Indian Association was held at Government House on Thursday when Lady Wilson was 'At Home' to the Members.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA'S DONATION.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Vijayasinhji, K.C.S.I., of Rajpipla is pleased to donate Rs. 2,000 to the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute and has thus extended his patronage to it. His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla is the third patron on the roll of the Institute and second in Gujarat, the first being His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING 3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 2 p.m.

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ Miles. Time 5-30 p.m.

Roscombe 9-7, Aborigine 9-5, Revival 9-2 Cap-a-Pie 9-1, Light Jester 8-9, Krempion 8-5, Unitoi 7-12, Bold Danby 7-11, Rabalto 7-8, Marmion 7-4.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 6-0 p.m.

Whispering 9-0, Night Watchman 9-0, Murmansk 8-12, La Rocchia 8-7, Dangig 8-5 Belvedere 8-4, Discobolus 8-0, Belle Syme 8, Pom Pom 7-11 and Lucky Lad 7-8.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance about 1¼ Miles. Time 5-0 p.m.

Musk Rat 9-9 Dickybird late Duvkbird 9-6, Neap Tide 8-6, Irrigate 7-10, Sagittarius 7-9, Ludo 7-3 and Bristol Scout 7.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance 1 Mile. Time 5-30 p.m.

Courier 9-12, Discobodus 9-2, Maryland 8-4, Grand Excel 8-4, Cylvern 7-11, Penetrate 7-7 Web of Fate 6-7.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Dn. I.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 6-30 p.m.

Khundil 9-12, Mandil 9-10, Karikata 9-5, Adwan 9-2, Hatchel 9-0, Trade Mark 8-5 Gosub 8-3 Hazal 8-1, Shahzada 7-13, Squire 7-12, Sannayet 7-10 Cossack 7-4, Silver Thrush 7-2 Nissim 7, Wadi 6-12.

DIVISION II. Time 4-30 p.m.

Rose Hill 9-8, Vazirulmulk 9-8, Faithful 9-2 Apollo 8-8, Kelvin Boy 8-8, Alder 8-4, Silver Streak 8-1, Safety 8, Kamel 7-12, Peach Bitter 7-11, Shams 7-10, Hishan 7-8 Dirrah 7-3 Dilawar 7, Sinnan 6-10.

THE MARCH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 4 p.m.

Crushed Glass 9-7, Aspasia 8-2, Ulster Lad 8, Mimi 8, Lowborn 7-12, Ceremony 7-12 Old Sport 7-11, Glenhelicon 7-10 Cronen 7-10, Cyllena 7-8, Golden Gleam 7-7 Flutter Fly 7-7, Hot Lips 7-4 and Coryste, 7..

THE BANDRA PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 1½ Miles. Time 2-0 p.m.

Bazz 9-6, Harbu 9-6, Rising Star 8-10, Hamdan Simri 8-12, Anjan Ghatas 7-6, David 7-2 Mahmood 9, Nabhan 7-9 Lebanon 7-9, Roscoff 8-12, Watee 8-6, Sham 8-11, Razeet 8-10 Aftab 8-5, Vital 8-10, Zerbola 7-9 Black Magic 9-1, late Salaam; Mutloob 8-11.

DIVISION II. Time 2-30 p.m.

Sicab 8-12, Marfoca 9-6, Thulfa 7-13, Toofan 8-10, Macdonald 7-13, St. Andrew's Eve (late Mah-Jougg; Cairo 9-3, Gatia 8-5, Sheriffulmulk 8-3, Solomon's Song 8-5, Governor 9-6, Sander son 8-13, Ocean's 8-5, Little Joker 8-12 Kannan 7-8, Towfik 8-6, Ahyid 7-9, Desert Rose 9-6 Misser 8-3.

DIVISION III. Time 3-0 p.m.

Fanner 8-13, Confederacy 9-8, Kalipha 7-2, Jussoor 9-2, Natak 7-6, Nadir Shah 8-3, Rex 9-3, Durbar 8-4 Koorish 7-13, Brindisi 8-10, Five Step 8-4, Mooshir 8-3 Ibream 7-12 Roumana 8-10, Dolly 7-13, Yellow Silk 8-10, Sadak 7-8, Electric Power 7-12 Dildhar 8-6.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINAL

LONDON, March 4.

In County-Championship semi-final, Leicestershire beat Yorkshire by fourteen points to six at Leicester.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 4.

The following are the results of the football matches played in League to-day:—

In Third Division (Southern Sections) Bristol City beat Luton by two goals to nil. In Northern section Bradford beat Tranmere by five goals to one. In Scottish League Cowdenbeath beat Motherwell by four goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, March 4.

In the Rugby Union to-day Oxford University beat Royal Air Force by eighteen points to twelve, and Devon drew with Monmouth, the score being eight points all.—Reuter's Special.

THE STORY OF 30 LAKHS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust you would not grudge to give me a small place in your esteemed paper in connection with the alleged appearance of Mr. C. R. Das for the defence in the above-mentioned case. Sardar Phanse and some other accused in the case appointed me to arrange for their defence along with Mr. S. T. Dravid. I have arranged for counsel for the accused. The allegation about the appearance of Mr. Das is a lie and a figment of imagination. I challenge the "Englishman's" authority for starting the ugly rumour of 30 lakhs. The accused have not been able as yet to collect even the hundredth part of the alleged lakhs. From the very outset, the Press has been credulous enough for any story in connection with the Indore accused, but the credulity of the "Englishman" regarding 30 lakhs elbows out all previous record in this trial of the accused before the journalists.—Yours, etc.,

THAKUR RAMSINGH,
Vakil.

Indore, March 3.

BIRLA MILL.

STRIKERS PAID OFF.

Ont of 300 spinners of the Birla Mill, who had struck work as a protest against change of rates, 100 men resumed their work two days ago. The rest of the strikers, viz. 200, were paid off their dues on Thursday as already intimated by the management.

The Asna Ashri Brotherhood, Lucknow, has elected Mr. Said Mansur Husain to be its representative to the All-India Shia Conference to be held in Bombay.

ATTRIDGE-BRIGHTE FIGHT.

RESULTS IN DRAW.

BOMBAY TO WITNESS FIFTEEN ROUND CONTEST.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Attridge Brighte fight resulted in a draw.

A record house gathered at the Excelsior Theatre to-night, to witness the return match between Attridge, Australia Bantam weight and Edgar Brighte of Bombay, which was promoted by Mr. Fleming. A number of interesting preliminary contests preceded a big fight, which was over fifteen two minute rounds. Both men entered the ring fit with odds evenly divided and it was soon apparent that each was out for early decision. First three rounds were fairly even, Brighte attacking with Attridge countering effectively. Attridge early displayed a tendency to hold and hit and early in third was cautioned for this. In fourth Attride attacked vigorously registering a number of telling body blows. But Brighte was way and made most of his opportunities landing a number of nasty jabs. Early in sixth Brighte's left eye was badly cut, and thereafter he fought under considerable handicap. The fight continued at hot pace neither man being able to put in damaging blows, but each giving as much as he took. Next four rounds were fairly even, Attridge showing signs of fatigue, whilst Brighte was enterprising. During this period Attridge was twice cautioned for holding and hitting. In the closing stages Brighte several times had Australian groggy, but Attridge displayed wonderful ringcraft hitting wildly often, but when he landed telling with wonderful effect. Brighte was aggressive to the last forcing the pace, when his opponent was obviously tiring rapidly. The verdict of draw was well received and was the only one possible after the excellent fight which was either mans' throughout.

The Associated Press understands that a further fifteen round contest between Edgar Brighte and Joe Attridge will take place under the management of Mr. Albert Fleming at Bombay on or about March 13.

Attridge has to leave India shortly.—A. P. I. Special.

N.I. QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

HINDUS VS. SIKHS.

LAHORE, March 3.

Northern India Quadrangular tournament commenced here to-day in the Lawrence Gardens. In the first match between the Hindus and the Sikhs the former went in first and put up 162 runs. Sajjan Singh was the top scorer with 38 runs. The Sikhs replied with 141 runs, the Maharajah of Patiala, the captain of the team being the top scorer with 41 runs. He played an excellent game and hit eight boundaries.

Later in the evening ,the match was witnessed by H. E. the Governor and Lady Hailey. Lala Basheshar Nath Khanna secretary of the Tournament Committee was "At Home" to a large number of guests which included the Governor and Sir Mahomed Shafi.—A. P.

SECOND INNINGS.

LAHORE, March 4.

In the second innings of the match between the Hindus and Sikhs, the first of the Northern India Quadrangular matches the Hindus were all out for 127 runs, Sajjan Singh being the top scorer with 51 runs.

The Sikhs will begin their second innings to-morrow.—A.P.

POLO IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

Only four teams have entered for the Cornell Cup Polo Tournament which commences here on the 9th March. They are the 15th Lancers, 16th Light Infantry, Durham Light Infantry and the Allahabad Gymkhana.—A. P.

RACE TIPS

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1925.

A CLEAN ROUT.

In the discussion on coal-contracts yesterday, the non-official members of the Bombay Council absolved themselves of all suspicions of sympathy towards the Government regarding the preference for Natal coal at Sukkur. The vindication of public opinion was necessary, since aspersions were being laid at our door, and Sir. B. N. Mitra himself hinted in the Assembly that the proper place for discussion was the Bombay Council. Between the Chief Engineer and the Controller of Stores there were amiable negotiations over the selection of machinery and the quality of fuel, but their joint cerebration resulted in a big order for Natal coal. Consider the bargain from every conceivable stand-point, and it will be found that it was as profitless as it was ignominous. All that officials could say in their imperial zest was that the preference of Natal coal was alluringly cheap—a false pretext. Where does honour or politics come in when a commodity is cheap? In respect of Natal coal, we haven't even the consolation that the purchase of the material brought profit against the choice of Bengal coal. It was incumbent upon the members of the Bombay Council to demonstrate their objection to the preference of Natal coal and silence the gibes of outside critics who alleged that the people of Bombay resembled the Dutch in asking too much and giving too little. Coal, like cotton, is an All-India industry, and every sagacious patriot would oppose alien attempts to divide enterprise and cause inter-provincial jealousy in the sphere of Indian development. The discussion in the Bombay Council yesterday proves that the injustice done to Bengal coal in the Sukkur Barrage tender was the result of an official manoeuvre repudiated by the people of Bombay.

Sentiment apart, the facts are against the judgment of the Chief Engineer who, consulting the Chief Controller of Stores, played a game of Box and Cox to the injury and discredit of Bombay. Mr. M. R. Jayakar raised the discussion above the range of mercenary calculation, and delivered a crushing indictment upon the policy of preference against Indian enterprise. The appreciation of tenders alone justifies condemnation. Bombay has lost in cash through the *penchant* of officials to think imperially. Mr Harrison obliged the company with a long rigmarole about the circumstances surrounding the contract, but he could not meet the cogent criticisms of Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji. The Sukkur Barrage Works required 60,000 tons of coal. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir does not seem to have been consulted at all in a bargain of such considerable magnitude. The most that can be said or guessed in favour of Mr. Harrison is that Bengal coal was not offered at a reasonable price and that Bengal coal was not invested with a calorific guarantee; both suppositions are false. The problem seemed to have been solved for the Chief Engineer by the Controller of Stores who, according to Sir B. N. Mitra, had been aggressively consulted by the Chief Engineer. The Government of India were not pleased with the transactions between the Controller of Stores and the Chief Engineer, and the question was remitted to the Bombay Council. Though too late in his intervention, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir must be credited with good intentions. Under the stress of non-official bombardment, he informed the Council, in stale wit, that there was no monopoly in patriotism; indeed he tried to unsettle the contract, but did not the Chief Engineer enjoy the technical right of fixing up a bargain? The excuse is not very convincing. The apology of the Chief Engineer that there was no calorific guarantee for Bengal coal is an afterthought; the defence regarding prices is riddled and shattered by the figures recently given in "Commerce." The Sukkur contract was settled in September last, but as early as March 1924 the Bombay Municipality had accepted Bengal coal not upon any token of partiality but upon the evidence of competitive price and calorific tests. Before the Indian Coal Committee, Mr. Cameron confessed that in his experience first-class Bengal coal was in every way equal, if not superior, to African coal. It corroborates the evidence of Mr. Cadell before the Noyce Committee since he too, with the support of experts, claimed that Bengal coal was insuperable in quality. As regards price, it is well known that the Bombay Corporation obtained Bengal coal two rupees cheaper. Thus we see that neither in price nor in guaranteed quality, did Bengal coal deserve to be neglected. When price and quality are to advantage, it is the fashion of vested interests in India to talk in deep and solemn manner about "delivery". The excuse may be good enough for the High Commissioner who buys British stores against continental competition: "delivery" is supposed to make all the difference. The pretence cannot be urged to bamboozle us in an affair of inland familiarity. Mr. Harrison told an indignant and incredulous audience that the contractor of coal would do well to keep three months' reserve. He seemed to be agitated about a famine of coal. What are the facts? The three months' reserve in Karachi may amount to 5,000 tons, while in the ordinary course of business the Karachi market is good for 40,000 tons of coal any day. The scare-mongering about supply and reserve and delivery is wholly out of place. The realities are at our door, and the matter cannot be dismissed in Winterton-style, although Mr. Harrison has pathetic notions about the efficacy of mere assertion.

The excuse given by the Bombay Government is hollow and unconvincing; even so, there is a side to the question which Mr. Jayakar softly expounded. The preference for Natal coal, against quality and price, was shown when the Natal Borroughs Ordinance was on the anvil. Mr. Harrison may consider it mere politics—a naughty thing for Indians who ought to know to be docile. The circumstance ought nevertheless to have made objection to Natal coal prompt and imperative. Natal coal is invading India under a system of aggressive bounties while South African owners seek to persecute Indians domiciled in that territory. If Mr. Harrison's countrymen were in the same plight, he would have viewed the proposition of cheapness from a different angle; in this case there was no real attraction of cheapness at all to anyone who had the habit of enquiry. We do hope that these blunders will not occur again. The purpose of the debate has been brilliantly vindicated by the facts adduced by Mr. Lalji, and other provinces may rest assured that Bombay is not in any sense devoid of the instinct of an All-India outlook.

SPURIOUS LOGIC.

In his unregenerate days, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald observed that Parliament becomes aware of India only when it is troubled by cotton duties or when something else arises "which makes their constituencies remind members that India is a British *possession*." As Sir Basil Blackett has seen to it, the Lancashire interests have no cause yet to fret about the question of excise impost. But the consciousness of British Raj remains. Take, for example, the vapid and inconsequential debate in the House of Commons over Mr. Peto's superfluous motion condemning revolutionary propaganda—superfluous because no stolid Briton can have any communistic leanings. During that debate Mr. Wardlaw Milne bravely declared that "we do not intend to get out India but intend to govern," as though we had not Lord Reading with his sense of justice and the Commander-in-Chief with his insistence on the necessity of British troops being present here till the Greek Kalends, to assure us of its continuance! But the reason of this self-righteous and menacing chorus of imperial stewardship is not difficult to guess. These periodical endeavours to make the flesh of the members creep are only prompted by the benevolent desire of the liberty-loving Briton for a "firmer," that is a more coercive, imperial policy.

For the reminder, of which Mr. MacDonald speaks, that India is a "possession" comes in these post-war years through the Bolshevik bogey which frightens Sir Frank Nelson no less than Lord Rawlinson. Ambition and prestige, as always, masquerade as fear. If Parliament, and its agent the bureaucracy, "sees red" now-a-days, it is not because the Communist menace is overwhelming: indeed Earl Winterton agrees that its power is definitely on the wane. But like a hypochondriac who dies because he is constantly thinking of how to live, the imperialist conscious of the lack of a moral basis for his Empire feels nervous and panicky at the slightest manifestation of discontent or inconvenient propaganda. In the short sighted pursuit of cheap security, termed law and order in jingo parlance, the imperialist, as Mr. Scurr showed, neglects those very things which would ensure security and for which law and order is but a means and an expression. Sir Frank Nelson, whose maiden speech has been kindly reported at length by Reuter, though it contains nothing remarkable, repeated the stale joke that the Indian masses are protected from their own superiors by the British. We recommend this efficacious method of combating class injustices to all European countries who need only have an alien government to benefit their own populace. The Indian peasant does not need the Communist propagandist nor "a certain type of Indian politician" to inform him of his grievances. The bureaucracy by its policy has long forestalled any agitators. The opulence of his home, the education of his children, the amenities of village life, the equity of the land-revenue system, all these are sufficient to convince him of the efficient "protection" he gets from the "injustices" of his brethren. Sir Frank draws horrible pictures of "the riot and bloodshed" resulting from the activities of "a handful of revolutionaries" and is then frightened by it. Indians whose future is bound up with the country of their birth and who have nowhere else to go surely stand more to lose by such anarchy than Sir Frank Nelson and his friends theorising at Westminster. As a matter of fact, the scare-crow of anarchy is a colossal hoax. Anything that tends to loss of irresponsible power by the bureaucrats is damned as anarchy. Any way as Mr. Wheatly pointed out, in effect, Jallianwalla is not less a symptom of anarchy than terrorist murder even though Earl Winterton might dignify one by the name of "action" and denounce the other as a horrible crime.

Earl Winterton who has mastered the parliamentary art of speaking much and saying nothing, gave in reply, a speech that was singular only for its inconsistency. His Lordship not being sure whether he should call the Communist bogey ridiculous to vindicate the prompt measures of Lord Lytton or dangerous to justify the anarchic action of the bureaucracy rode on both the horses at the same time. In a triumphant vein the Noble Earl said that "the comparative—mark the qualification—peace in Bengal" to-day constituted the greatest justification for the Ordinance! If there is disturbance, the Ordinance is needed: if there is calm, the Ordinance is needed no less and it only indicates the promptitude and efficacy of the repression. Thus through quack prescription the disease is eradicated before the symptom appears. Earl Winterton, confounds deliberately or otherwise, the Communist organisations with nihilistic societies. By detective ingenuity, the bureaucracy has discovered a revolutionary conspiracy carried on through mail letters. The constitutional right of forming Communist organisations is not disputed in England, as the Earl himself tacitly admits, nor did these pinchback Lenins who were to overthrow the Empire by simply writing to one another, have any toy crackers, much less bombs in their possession any more than the Bengalee "revolutionaries". Their programme of economic emancipation was never formed, their party was never formed, their Conferences were never held. Yet as Lord Olivier remarked—though he had not the courage to act upon it—there is a deliberate attempt to confuse revolutionary attitude with criminal deeds. And despite Earl Winterton's pious sophistries, the attempt is being sedulously continued.

Notes of the Day.

Inamdars as Prize-Boys.

When the bureaucracy penalises pensioners whose political activities do not satisfy the generous notions of broad-minded officials, it is not surprising that it should utilise the system of Inams to mobilise the latent forces of loyalty and brandish its sanad as a weapon in face of fearless Inamdars. Any frank and honest deviation from the conventional prepossessions of the propriety of political conduct entertained by arrogant bureaucrats is met with instant and effective reprisal. Mr. C. V. Mehta who seems to have adopted the official view-point, when repeatedly pressed to make some intelligible statement in reply to Mr. Soman's questions on the subject preferred to evade the issue. Mr. Mehta said that Government have made no declaration regarding participation in the Non-cooperation movement being made a crime for Inamdars. Each case, he said, is considered on its merits. What the merits are lies concealed in his bosom for when asked to mention the specific charges in one case, he asked for notice—the last refuge of a baffled Minister. But lest Mr. Jayakar's searching interpellation should suggest that there was no general policy in the matter, Mr. Mehta hastened to observe that "there is such a policy as I have mentioned"! It is difficult to gather what this "policy" is unless examination of each case on its merits is one. But the vital question as to what constitutes "merits" in the bureaucratic eye remains. The reply is not difficult. Vengeance, saith the Lord, is Mine: but in India it is also the Home Department's or Revenue Department's or whichever mysterious body issues these orders. Or shall we say the Bombay Government's—since Mr. Mehta for whom the Ministership has been a Purgatory leading to the higher Paradise assures us that his Government is composite—despite dyarchy?

The Curse of Party.

To Sir Basil Blackett belongs the distinction of blessing a fissiparous tendency of the Assembly that has been the despair of so many Indians—we mean, the growing gulf between the Swarajists and Independents. As though Sir Basil's handling of Central finance were not sufficient to divide the country through fruitless interprovincial jealousies and controversies, this noble knight, late of the British Treasury, has had the audacity to eulogise the growth of factions within the Chamber as facilitating the advance of parliamentary institutions. Since our temporary Viceroy has argued that his Ordinances also are meant to promote responsible government, Sir Basil's thesis seems comparatively mild. When in the last Assembly, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer led rival groups, our foresighted Anglo-Indian mentors detected in it the first signs of a party-system. They were disappointed last year because Pandit Motilal led a united non-official Opposition. Now that Mr. Jinnah has become sorrier as he has implicitly confessed, Sir Basil does his bit to hasten a fratricidal strife and incidentally prove Mr. Pal's contention while professing to object to it. Even if Sir Basil is unaware of the recurrent and cherished dream of a national front against the bureaucracy he certainly ignores the example of England in war-time when mutual differences were sunk and the party forces coalesced to meet a grave national crisis such as faces India always so long as her freedom is denied to her. Surely in India there is no need for parties, all equally impotent, so long as they all have the common object of national emancipation at heart. Where common bondage unites them all, party conflicts are not only a nuisance but a curse and manifestations of party spirit are disgusting. Sir Basil should know that it is not parties but the cause for which the parties stand that are really important and if the cause which impels them all is the same there is no earthly reason to multiply or even perpetuate them.

Britain's Captive Balloon.

Though Mr. Graham disputed in the Assembly the legality of India's rights in the League of Nations, India continues to enjoy the honour of being the third biggest contributor to the exchequer of the League. If India's right of appeal is annexed by Britain, the burden is straitly divided: Britain pays 2.1 million francs; France 1.5 million francs; and India 1.6 million francs. Compared with the other States participating, India is far ahead in point of payment; indeed, it is a case of Orange William first and the rest nowhere. But the tiny subscribers can open their mouth while India is muzzled as regards Tanganyika. It is a worthy arrangement. As regards the costs of Imperial Conference and Assemblies, the bill was recently laid before the Assembly. These are the figures:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial Conferences—			
1917	46,883	4	6
1918	28,409	14	0
1921	61,112	10	0
1923	16,638	6	0
League of Nation Assemblies—			
1920	58,122	5	6
1921	61,839	8	6
1922	24,029	5	6
1923	31,463	15	6

The total amount of money contributed to the League of Nations from the Indian exchequer is as follows:—1919-20—£16,234; 1920-21—£28,787; 1922—£54,916; 1922-23—£43,747; 1923-24—£77,799; 1924-25 (up to end of November 1924)—£70,526.

All this represents hard cash; benefits received must be summed up in terms of sentiment and metaphysics.

A Popular German Statesman.

Little did the chief leader-writer of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of February 11 realise that in writing the following encomium on Fritz Ebert, he was offering a obituary tribute to the late German President. The article which bears the heading "Frankfurt February" states that just six years ago the National Convention at Weimar elected Fritz Ebert as President of the German Republic. "Those six years have passed", the writer says, "six years in which two Germans certainly did not succeed in obtaining all that we hoped for, but they have been six years, in which Germany has become Germany again, in which hope can steadily look into a better future. Now when the day for the next presidential election draws near, it is well to remember under whose guidance the years have passed. Let us remember that the German people for the first time then brought to the head of affairs a real and practical statesman by the free choice of their votes, a statesman about whom, they are proud to say taken all in all, he is a man."

A Landmark in Intellectual France.

From this year the "Revue des deux Mondes" enters upon its 95th year. No other journal commands such appreciation in France as does this paper, no other journal in that country, where the possession of a good style is the ordinary equipment even of writers in second rate provincial newspapers, has had the rare good fortune of counting amongst its contributors, not demicians, and statesmen in continuous succession. English reviews compete with each other in intellectual superiority of the fare they offer, the "Revue" stands supreme in its eminence in France. Four years ago this "Revue of the two worlds" instituted a series of dinners, which bring together the men and women who count in the literary, theatrical, and political world of France. The remarkable speech delivered by Henri de Regnier, at the last dinner, is an evidence of how proud that Academinian is that France possesses such a record of continuous intellectual effort as the "Revue." To our University students who offer French for their examinations, and who have the misfortune to study quixotically appointed texts in French, we can recommend the speech printed in the January number of the "Revue" as an eloquent example of modern French diction, which they can study with equal pleasure and advantage.

PEACE WITH PACTS.

MOUNTAINS OF PREJUDICE.

(By L. G. K.)

"I do not mind even a civil war between Hindus and Muslims for eventual supremacy, provided it could be guaranteed that no third party would interfere therein."
Lala Lajpat Rai.

I am sure we in Bombay were not prepared for this outburst. It is an explosion of feeling with a conditional impossibility in its tail, which makes one wonder how a veteran soldier in India's battle for Swaraj could possibly have the hardihood to make it. Many of us, younger men in Indian politics have watched with interest and no little admiration the Lalaji's career, his ceaseless efforts as a political and social worker in the Punjab of a generation ago, and the heroism of his struggles in combating the official obstruction with which they were met. When he returned from America there was a deep sense of the danger of averting national disunion running through his speeches, and one regrets to find that more intimate acquaintance with the state of things in the Punjab of to-day has led him into an unconscious acceptance of the methods of polemics associated in our minds with the narrow-minded type of the militant Aryasamajist.

Our Leaders!

I wonder why our leaders are so peculiarly fond now-a-days of engaging in mutual recrimination through the newspaper press. The Lalaji could easily have contained himself a little longer and brought about his ideal that "there should be no settlement at such a speed" of the Hindu-Muslim question without the doubtful adventitious expedient of protesting through the press regarding Mahatmaji's alleged partiality for the Muslims. Thanks to the ceaseless wrangling of the educated sections from both communities in the U. P. and the Punjab, we have now come to this, that a Hindu cannot be fair to the Muslims, without being dubbed an Anti-Hindu, and a Muslim cannot show readiness to conciliate Hindu opinion, without being held up to obloquy at Deoband and elsewhere as no true son of Islam. Some of us in Bombay ventured to suggest some weeks ago that these Hindu-Muslim bickerings should be summarily taken out of the arena of All-Indian politics, and classified as local grievances. Localise the grievance and you get a truer perspective of the situation, and of the *mentality of the men on the spot, who are little anxious to show the spirit of give and take.* But with some of our leaders even there is no spirit of give and take in this matter. If one were to believe in the present note of despair of the Lalaji, there should be a fight for "eventual supremacy." May one ask the Lalaji and his attendant constellation of minor leaders whether they believe that India has progressed not even one inch towards the ideal of give and take since an eminent English divine Bishop Whitehead made the following observations just forty years ago? The late Bishop of Madras analysing the Indian situation in February 1885, shortly after his arrival in India wrote: "No class of people here would wish for an instant the exchange English for Russian rule. None of the Hindus would like to be ruled by Muhammadans, and no Muhammadans would submit to be ruled by Hindus. And it would be absolutely impossible at present for the two to work together on a footing of equality"

The Changed Vision.

Are we to understand from this declaration of the Lalaji about not minding a fratricidal war, that during these last forty years, the desire "to work together on a footing of equality" has not been cultivated? If that is the bitter experience of Lalaji and his co-workers in the Indian National Congress, some of the younger men of this generation who call Mahatmaji a visionary, our nationalist Maulanas crafty opportunists, the moderates fools, and the physical force enthusiasts the only sensible party, are apparently the only people who are right. If the evolution of Indian nationality is to depend upon the eventual supremacy of one particular community, Gandhi's teaching has been in vain and the earlier Congress speeches of the Lalaji futile endeavour to plough barren soil.

Hindu Cohesion.

But I am told that it is the sense in the Hindu mind that every time "the Hindu fields and the Muslims takes" which is responsible for the present feeling of distrust on the part of the Hindus and in any question of rapprochement. May I ask whether in the Punjab, until now in the sphere of actual administration of participation in educational opportunities, it is not the case that the Hindus alone, not even the Sikhs so much, who have "taken"? If the Hindus all over India lack cohesion, is it the fault of the Muslims? The religion of Mohamed has not imposed disabilities on the Hindu in the effort to come together, in the effort to demolish untouchability, nor does one find any proof that the English rule in India has offered any such obstruction. But to-day we are told by some of those who looked on at the recent Unity Sub-committee meetings that the Hindus should sit tight and prevent Muslim "aggression." Sit tight where? Persons we may be sitting tight over something which is like the funnel of a locomotive, and be blown up beyond rescue.

Towards Peace.

Communalism may be bad. Pandit Malaviyaji at his lachrymose best has al-

(Continued on page 9.)

SINGAPORE BASE.

TWO GENEROUS OFFERS.

HONG KONG GIVES QUARTER MILLION STERLING.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Col. Amery said Hong Kong had generously offered a quarter million sterling towards the cost of Singapore Base (Cheers) representing the profits made by the Colony out of the local scheme of shipping control in war time. The gifts was most gratefully accepted by His Majesty's Government. (Cheers). The generous offer of the Straits Settlements to provide the necessary land still held good, and the site had been acquired at the cost of one and a quarter million dollars and would be handed over as required.

Mr. Ammon asked: Does the offer from Australia and New Zealand still hold good?

Col. Amery: That does not seem to arise out of this question. I will answer it if it is put down.—Reuter.

INDISPENSABLE LINK IN IMPERIAL CHAIN.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Lord Wimbrone in the House of Lords raised the question of the proposed naval base at Singapore. He asked for a reconsideration and modification of the project. He thought it was unlikely that if trouble arose in the Pacific it would be localised. European tension was almost certain to follow and it was extremely uncertain whether even battleships would be sent to Singapore. He suggested that the construction of the naval base was inconsistent with our aspiration for peace exemplified in their support of the League of Nations and it was a possible cause of offence to Japan.

Earl Balfour said it was an erroneous and unfortunate charge against the project that it gave the Japanese cause of complaint.

No other nation in the world would have left Singapore unfortified and unsound as a naval base so long. The defence of the British Empire rested on the British Fleet and they could only make it effective should the necessity arise in the vast area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans by having a base somewhere in those areas and practically it could only be at Singapore.

Marquess Curzon replying for Government said that he hoped that Earl Balfour's words had disposed of the insinuation that the project for the Singapore Base was a possible cause of offence to Japan. The naval base was to be set up because it was a necessary and indispensable link in the great chain of Imperial communications. The sole expenditure which Parliament would be asked to approve in the ensuing years was as follows:—In 1925-26, £ 6,204,000 in 1926/7, £ 306,000 in 1927/8, £ 277,000 or a little more than three-quarters of a million in three years.

Mr. L. S. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that Hong Kong had generously offered a sum of a quarter of a million sterling towards the cost of the Singapore Base. This sum represented the profit made by the Colony out of the local scheme for shipping during the war. The gift had been most gratefully accepted by His Majesty's Government. Mr. Amery added that the generous offer of the Straits Settlements to provide the necessary land for the Singapore Base still held good. The site had been acquired at the cost of one and a quarter million dollars or £ 146,000 and would be handed over as required.—B. O. W.

SACRIFICED FOR HUSBAND'S CAREER.

WIFE'S DEFENCE IN DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, March 4.

It was revealed in court to-day that the late Sir John Cowans was "General A" mentioned in the remarkable action brought by Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun against her former husband Lieut.-Colonel Ian Onslow Dennistoun, claiming monies which she says she lent him and also claiming performance of an alleged undertaking that her husband would provide for her if she refrained from seeking alimony.

When the divorce proceedings began, Lieut-Colonel Dennistoun denied the undertaking and alleged that Mrs. Dennistoun was guilty of misconduct.

Mrs. Dennistoun alleged that she sacrificed herself to Sir John Cowans for the sake of her husband's career.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

It is understood that Britain in consultation with the French and Italian Governments has agreed to raise the British mission in Constantinople to the status of an Embassy and to have a representative of lessor rank at Angora. Sir Ronald Lindsay is the British representative in Constantinople.—B. O. W.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE.

TO BE KEPT IN EXISTENCE.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Lords, Lord Clwyd asked whether the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs would be appointed. Both Lord Clwyd and Lord Olivier welcomed Earl Birkenhead's debut as the Secretary of State for India. Lord Olivier emphasised the advantage to the Empire of having a man possessing very high qualifications as those of Lord Birkenhead in charge of affairs pertaining to India. He hoped that the Committee would be appointed as an amendment to certain rules to give effect to the recommendations of this Committee would be coming before Parliament, and also some possible question of amendment of the Government of India Act.

Earl Birkenhead, replying in the affirmative, expressed the opinion that the Committee was capable of much useful work and ought to be kept in existence. He proposed shortly to submit a motion for the appointment of the Committee which would not differ in form of substance from that demanded in the resolution of the previous year.—Reuter.

PROPOSED DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

WILL GERMANY TAKE PART?

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Mr. Chamberlain to-day deferred his answer to several questions relating to his Foreign policy, notably regarding the Geneva Protocol which were asked in the House of Commons. He said he thought it would be more convenient to deal with the matters which they raised in tomorrow's debate on Foreign Affairs.

This statement of Mr. Chamberlain has increased the interest with which tomorrow's debate is being awaited.

Among Mr. Chamberlain's replies to-day was a statement that he had not yet received any notification of the German Government's willingness to take part in the conference on Disarmament and security, but he said this must not be taken to imply that the German Government would be unwilling to take part in such a conference originated by the League of Nations.

Asked whether it was the intention of the Allies to hear the representatives of the German Government before laying down in the new note conditions precedent to the evacuation of the Cologne Zone, Mr. Chamberlain declared that this was a matter which must be determined in due course by the Allied Governments in consultation.

It has now been decided that there will be a meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot at the end of this week. Mr. Chamberlain en route for the League of Nations' Council meeting at Geneva will break his journey at Paris for the purpose of conversations with the French Premier and may stay the night there proceeding the next day to Geneva.

No indication has so far been given of the nature of the statement which Mr. Chamberlain will make to the League Council on the subject of the protocol. It is however certain that in its present form at all events the document has not been acceptable by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions as a whole. The exchanges of view upon it are still proceeding and many memoranda dealing with the divers ways in which Imperial interests in the various parts of the world would be affected by the provisions of the protocol have been compiled, these including the document prepared by Lord Balfour who acted as Rapporteur to the small committee formed by the Committee of Imperial Defence for the purpose of studying the protocol.

EXAMINATION OF PROTOCOL.

In the House of Lords last night Marquess Curzon stated that as soon as the examination of the Protocol was completed the decisions reached by the Government and its reasons for them would be immediately placed before the public. He hoped that the examination would be completed in ten days or a fortnight.—B. O. W.

LATE PRESIDENT EBERT.

200,000 PEOPLE LISTEN TO FUNERAL ORATION.

BERLIN, March 4.

When the funeral procession of the late President Ebert wended its way through thronged streets decorated with black Republican colours and halted on the steps of the Reichstag, a crowd of 200 000 silently and reverently listened to the funeral oration of Herr Loebe, President of the Reichstag. The cortege was seemingly interminable and was accompanied by the Reichswehr police bands.

The hearse, followed by coaches laden with wreaths, proceeded to the railway station from where the body was taken to Heidelberg for internment, which will be made a simple ceremony to-morrow, near the graves of President Ebert's father and mother.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH MINISTER TO JUGO-SLOAVIA

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. William Howard Kennard as His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Jugo-Slovia.—B. O. W.

"I AM OUT FOR CONQUEST."

UNITY INEVITABLE.

MAY TAKE LONGER THAN EXPECTED

"AVOID BRITISH INTERVENTION."

MAHATMAJI INTERVIEWED.

Mahatma Gardhi arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmedabad *en route* to Vaikom.

Asked by our representative to state his views on the Hindu Muslim question for the guidance of the public, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"My views remain the same as hitherto. Unity is inevitable. It will take longer than I had expected. The estrangement is undoubtedly growing. Let us hope that even in the midst of the storm some of us will remain calm. I am out for conquest. I as a Hindu will not therefore quarrel with the Mussalmans, neither will I yield to the threats such as I see are reported to have been uttered at Peshawar. I am in correspondence both with Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Dr. Kitchlew. I hope that they are incorrectly reported. But I must refuse to lose my head even if they have said all that has been reported of them. I do not believe in the efficacy of retaliation. I would urge the Hindus not to be angry over such incidents. But I see that there is no settlement to be had in the near future—no lasting settlement can be had by haggling. I cannot be interested in a fight for sharing power with the bureaucracy. Such a fight can only strengthen the British dominance. I would prefer anarchy to that dominance. As equals I would value the co-operation of the British. But I would prefer anarchy to their dominance. For I know that we can never become one nation through that dominance. I can see a chance of reconciliation between Hindus and Mussalmans after a free and hearty fight, but I see none with the British arms restraining us. We must learn to restrain ourselves. My motto therefore is "Unite now to-day if you can. Fight if you must. But in every case avoid British intervention." I know that the temptation is great. But "great or small, I must avoid it at all cost. I can see Swaraj rising out of a Thermopylae being enacted in every street or village of India, but I can see no Swaraj out of an armed neutrality between the two communities. There is as much need for change of hearts among Hindus and Mussalmans as there is among the British before a proper settlement is arrived at."

"But who will follow your advice?" asked the interviewer.

"I will. Is it not enough? Must I surrender my belief because no one will follow it?"

"Still that is no answer to my question retorted the interviewer."

"Your complaint is just," answered Mahatma Gandhi. "I cannot however take you any further. I know that I am at a discount just now. People will rush to the Government. And in such circumstances, if I were the Government probably I would do exactly as the British are doing i.e. try to divide both and rule. What can one do with those who want to be ruled? The Hindu-Muslim problem is therefore just now an insoluble puzzle. I propose to keep out of it holding myself available whenever wanted. I believe in God not as a theory but as a fact more real than that of life itself. I must therefore wait upon Him in the hour of my need. He will guide my steps on this question as He has done hitherto. Meanwhile in the spinning wheel and untouchability. I have more than enough to occupy my time and that of those who think like me."

"But will you not make some concrete suggestion for those who will follow your advice?" was the last question.

"I must think about them. I do not want to add to the complications by adding a new formula to many that are current among us, unless I see a chance of its proper working."

DISREGARD VICEROY'S ORDER

NAGPUR'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 5.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Nagpur under the City Congress Committee in connection with the Viceroy's order prohibiting Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali from proceeding to Kohat for settling Hindu-Muslim differences. Mr. Bhagwandinji appealed to people to start a volunteer organisation as a preparation for any emergency. Mr. Dandekar exhorted them to exert their utmost for the deliverance of the Motherland. Mr. Manchershaw Awari laid stress on Charkha. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring the prohibitory order as a national insult, appealing Hindus and Mussalmans all over India to unite, requesting Mahatmaji to disregard Viceroy's order and declaring the readiness of Nagpur for any Satyagrah in this connection.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

FAILURE TO COME TO ANY DECISION.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 5.

Regarding the failure of the Sub-Committee of the All Parties Conference to come to any decision on the Hindu-Muslim problem Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India": "The atmosphere for a reasonable solution is lacking, each distresses the other. In such circumstances there can be no common ground of action. Each necessarily wants to surrender as little as possible nor does one notice real anxiety on the part of any of the parties for a solution. There is however no cause for despair. The present failure may be a stepping stone to success."

MAHATMA'S PLACE.

In another note Mr. Gandhi says that his place just now is among the valiant band of Satyagrahis at Vykom.—A. P.

PT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

Government has accepted the resignation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman of the Municipal Board, Allahabad.—A. P.

EIGHTEEN KISANS ARRESTED.

The Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer wires under date March 5th:—

A telegram from two Kisans of Sikar *thikana* in Jaipur says eighteen Kisans assembled in village Dogra for proceeding to Jaipur for representing Kisans' grievances have been arrested by the Risaldar of Fatehpur (Sikar) without Warrants. This is a matter for serious consideration by the Jaipur authorities and public bodies.

Capt. S. Marsh Smith, late of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps died in Allahabad on Tuesday evening.

The last date for prize essays to be sent for the 15th session of the All-India Ayurvadic Conference has been fixed for 20th March instead of 5th.

SENSATION IN COMMONS.

WHOLE LABOUR PARTY MARCHES OUT.

SEQUEL TO SUSPENSION OF MR. KIRKWOOD.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, today, the whole Labour Party marched out following the suspension of Mr Kirkwood for interrupting Mr. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

C. P. MINISTRY

BERAR SWARAJISTS IN FAVOUR

BUT NOTHING SETTLED YET.

DR. KHARE'S STATEMENT.

NAGPUR, March 5.

It is understood that the Berar Swarajists, whose strength in the Council is about ten, are in favour of accepting ministerships.

Dr. N. B. Khare M.L.C., denies the report that Doctors Moonje and Khare and Mr. B. R. Deshmukh have voted for the acceptance of ministry and discriminatory treatment of the budget at their Party meeting. Nothing definite, says Dr. N. B. Khare, has yet been settled about the attitude of the Swarajists towards the acceptance or rejection of ministerships.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 5.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled this noon with the Hon. Mr. G. S. Tambe, the newly-elected President in the chair, His Excellency having accorded his approval to the election. The Hon. Mr. Standen on behalf of the Government and Dr. Moonje on behalf of the Swaraj Party cordially welcomed the new President. Mr. Tambe thanked them in suitable terms and assured the House that he would try his best to forget during his period of office that he belonged to any political party (hear, hear) and it would be his endeavour to maintain the dignity of the Chair and appealed to the House for indulgence, courtesy and co-operation He called it the proudest day in his life. After interpellations the consideration of the supplementary demands for grants for 1925-26 was postponed as members wanted more notice. The Hon. Mr. Standen then presented the budget for 1925-26.—A. P.

'SURPLUS' BUDGET.

In the course of his speech to-day in introducing the Central Provinces budget for 1925 26 in the Legislative Council Hon. R P. Standen, Finance Member, said that owing to the rejection of the budget last year, a large number of items providing for new schemes and works in the Transferred Departments totalling about eleven lakhs of rupees were omitted and as a result of this the revised estimates for 1924-25 showed a surplus of revenue over the expenditure. The probable actuals for 1924-25 were more favourable to the extent of 15 lakhs under the revenue heads and about 8 lakhs under the head of debts, thus leaving the provincial balance at the end of the year at 239 lakhs of which 113 lakhs would be in the Famine Insurance Fund and 119 lakhs would be the free closing balance. The improvements under the head of debts was mainly due to the failure of the Irrigation Department to spend its allotments.

The improvement in revenue was mainly under Excise, but it must not be assumed said Mr. Standen, that the quantity of illicit liquor consumed had increased.

In 1925 26 the revenue was estimated at about 557 lakhs and expenditure chargeable to revenue at 567 lakhs. Under heads capital and debt about 77 lakhs receipts were expected. The amount allotted to Reserved departments would be 446 lakhs and Transferred Departments would get 201 lakhs. The voted expenditure had increased by seventeen per cent. since 1921-22 and non-voted by only one per cent. and since the Reforms were inaugurated the expenditure had been increasing on voted and Transferred items at a much greater rate than on non-voted and Reserved subjects. On the expenditure side the pay of the All-India services including a lump provision of four and a half lakhs in connection with the Lee Commission's recommendations would total about fifty lakhs. It was estimated that at the end of the year the total balance would stand at 218 lakhs of which 155 lakhs would be in the Famine Insurance Fund and 63 lakhs would be the free balance.

Concluding the Finance Member said: "It is a common complaint of those who see in dyarchy an instrument for the attainment of full responsible Government that owing to lack of funds Ministers have not a fair opportunity of demonstrating the fitness of the country for representative government in the Transferred Department. If financial stringency has, in this province, prejudiced the success of dyarchy it must be admitted that this hindrance will be withdrawn in the coming year with 34 lakhs provided for new expenditure in the Transferred Departments. The Ministers will have scope for the development of a progressive policy and may expect to identify themselves and their party with the important projects which will direct and stimulate intellectual and material progress."

172 P. C. DIVIDEND.

PROFITEERING IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons moving the resolution which condemned the composition and proceedings of the Food Commission, Mr. Lansbury asserted that the high dividends proved the existence of profiteering. He cited the instance of the tea companies one of which, he said had paid 172 per cent. dividend.

Mr. Alexander, ex-Secretary, Board of Trade, stated that during the last ten months attempt was made to corner tea. He urged that greater powers should be given to Government to compel firms dealing in foodstuffs to file fuller statements of accounts. Mr. Cunliffe-Lister deprecated the criticisms about the Commission while it was still sitting instead of reserving judgment till after it had submitted its report.

Mr. Lansbury's motion was rejected by 229 votes to 126.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

GOVERNOR'S INTERVIEWS

ANNOUNCEMENT IMMINENT.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Associated Press understands that an announcement regarding the Ministry in Bengal will be made in a day or two and that since his return from Bombay, yesterday, the Governor has been interviewing several public men to ascertain their opinions on the chances of a stable ministry.—A. P.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO RE. EGYPT.

SOVIET GOVT'S ATTENTION NOT DRAWN.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Mr. Chamberlain was asked in the House of Commons whether he had called the attention of the Soviet Government to the manifesto concerning Egypt issued by the Communist International presided over by M. Zinovieff in which the Egyptians were incited "to wipe out the ghastly crime committed against the Egyptian people by Mr. MacDonald's Government" and whether the Soviet Government accepted the document and as genuine.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had not drawn the attention of the Soviet Government to this particular manifesto, but the Soviet Government must be well aware so long as it maintained its connection with the Communist International and aided and abetted this kind of hostile and untruthful propaganda there could be no improvement in its relations with the British Government. The manifesto had been published and its authoriticity was not open to doubt.—B. O. W.

GOVT'S. PROGRAMME.

NEW PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5

Ismet Pasha, new Prime Minister, explained to-day in the Angora National Assembly, the Government's programme which, he said, was practically unchanged except as regards the internal policy. But Ismet Pasha was more explicit at a private meeting of the Peoples Party, where he stated that Government proposed to despatch a tribunal of independence to the insurgent regions, with summary powers of life and death. The second tribunal would be established at Angora and capital sentences passed by the second tribunal would require ratification by the National Assembly. Government intended also to claim the right to suppress forthwith all organisations, publications and institutions, whose activites influenced the internal situation.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STEP-CHILD.

ASSAM COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

SHILLONG, Mar. 4.

The Assam Legislative Council gave expression to the Province's dissatisfaction with the Government of India at the treatment accorded to it in the matter of remission of provincial contributions. Lt.-Col. W. D. Smiles moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the treatment of Assam compared with Bengal.

The Minister for Local Self-Government supporting the motion said that Assam was always treated as a step-child. Sir William Reid, the Finance Member said that when he became aware of the unjust treatment accorded to Assam in the matter of remission his loyalty to the Government of India and to the Provincial Government had reached perilously near conflict. The motion was carried, only one member dissenting on the ground that the mover had not explained the principal on which the Meston award was based.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

It is generally anticipated in the money market that the bank rate will be raised to-morrow from four to five per cent.—B. O. W.

FRENCH JOURNALIST IN INDIA.

MADRAS, March 4.

M. Maurice Pernot, a French Journalist attached for over twenty-years to the "Journal Des Debates", the oldest newspaper of France, who is travelling on behalf of the journal under the aegis of the French Foreign Office has arrived in Madras. He has travelled in Europe as a special correspondent of the journal and has made a special study of the Turkish question. He will devote his time in India to the study of Indian political and educational problems and will stay here for three months during which period he will get into touch with the leading men and also attend the meetings of the central legislatures at Delhi. He also will tour in Persia, Afghanistan and Turkey, political conditions permitting. At Madras he saw a number of the leading men and attended the Legislative Council meeting.—A. P.

GOVT. DEFEATED

A CUT OF 34 LAKHS FROM GRANT

NATAL COAL FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE.

The discussion on the grants before interval was not very enlivening yesterday. It was in fact rather dull, as monotonous speeches were being made on the subject of Irrigation, the Sind members taking more interest in it than others. But in the evening, the whole question assumed a sudden importance, from the point of public interest, as soon as Mr. Nariman jumped up and spoke on the Sukkur Barrage coal contract which has gone by the way to Natal. He asked for further information on the subject—under what circumstances it was given to an African firm. Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer in charge of the Barrage works, made a long explanation, the gist of which was that it would save money to the Indian tax-payer; his another point was that Bengal collieries could not guarantee calorific value of the consignments they sent down; neither could they keep a stock of the coal. All these things were to be found in the case of Natal coal, he said. Mr. Adwani's motion for the reduction of the grant by about 34 lakhs was carried with the assistance of Sind members, the non-Brahmins throwing their weight on the Government side. There was no communal question concerned in this matter, and this attitude is quite inexplicable on the part of the "Ministerial Party" to quote the words of Sir M. Hayward. When the total demand was put to vote, which is more or less a formal matter after so much discussion had taken place on the last motion, every one had expected that the Council would pass over the matter without much ado. But Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji got up and again raised the whole question of the coal contract. He was armed with facts, which Mr. Nariman had not. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola who followed him plied the Chief Engineer with more facts, and some of them were unanswerable. The fact was the experience of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which buys large quantities of coal, was quite different to that of Government. Mr. Husseinbhoy, however, took exception to the grant being given on other grounds also and these grounds were elaborated by Mr. Jayakar, the Swaraj Party leader, in an eloquent speech. His was easily the speech of the day, if not of the session, and in a few clear cut sentences he at once raised the question from the ordinary level to the importance it deserved. He put the honour of Indians before everything. A few rupees, he said, were of no consequence where the honour of India and Indians were concerned. The presence of the two Indian members in the Executive Council was for the purpose of putting the Indian point of view before the Government, and if the members had failed so to do, it was better to have an Englishman with more culture and more experience. If they were unable to do their duty by their countrymen, "better vacate your office", said Mr. Jayakar. Mr. Cowasji who gave a frank explanation put the whole matter before the Council and said he had tried to cancel the contract, but the Finance Committee had approved of the present arrangement and kept the contract intact. For the future, he promised to buy Indian coal, provided a guarantee as to quality and quantity was forthcoming,—he did not mind whether he paid a little more for the sake of Indian coal. He also promised to address the Government of India to reduce the freight on coal. All this explanation being satisfactory by the Council it readily voted for the grant after deducting the cut of about Rs. 34 lakhs.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City) moved the omission of an item for Rs. 33,80,000 for Lloyd Barrage and Construction.

Messrs. Bhutto and Pahalajani spoke on the merits of the question.

Mr. K. F. Nariman raised the question of the supply of Natal coal to the Chief Engineer. He said their feelings in this matter were so strong, that it was quite possible they were carried away by their feelings. It was very difficult to control their feelings in the matter and he did so with some difficulty. The fact was that the Barrage required sixty thousand tons of coal and tenders were invited and more than the required quantity was offered, and yet preference was given to Natal coal for the quantity, although Bengal coal, which was of equally high colerific value according to the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, was offered, while entering into this contract some unusual procedure was adopted. The Controller of Central Stores was consulted in this matter and according to his advice this contract was entered into. As to who entered into this contract and why it was entered into without the consent of the General Member, they wished to know. Why was the General Member (Mr. Cowasji) not consulted? Was it because he was an Indian? Why did the Chief Engineer consult the Controller of Stores, who had got nothing to do with it? It was a question of more than provincial interest, and the whole country was interested in it. When the question was raised in the Assembly they were told that the Bombay Legislative Council was the proper place for raising the question, and he raised it here.

Mr. C. S. Harrison (Public Works Department) said at a meeting of the Finance Committee last month, he had given his explanation about this coal contract, which had been so adversely criticised and that Committee was satisfied with his explanation, that in the circumstances his action was absolutely justifiable. He hoped the Council would come to the same conclusion when they had heard him. First of all he had to determine which kind of fuel should be used for the purposes of the Barrage, whether coal or oil. He asked the Chief Controller of Stores whether he was likely to get into touch with large sellers of coal, and he replied that he could get into touch with about 90 or 100 tenderers and he gave his services absolutely free of charge. One of the two terms of the contract was that the contractor had to keep a stock of coal at Karachi, and that he should supply the coal requirements from time to time, otherwise there was a heavy penalty. The contractor had to keep a three months' supply always ready, for it must be remembered that their machinery was worked for 18 hours a day and the hours would be increased subsequently to 21 hours. Each hour the machinery depreciated by Rs. 60 and he asked them to consider what would be the amount for 10 hours' stoppage. Therefore, he insisted upon a stock at Karachi of three months' supply. He had taken into consideration the interest of the tax-payer in this arrangement for all storage losses would be borne by the contractor. Eight tenders for oil were received and 65 for oil and it did not take them long to see that coal was cheaper to use than oil, for general purposes. The contract was for the supply of 2,000 tons per month and was entered into for 1923 and 1924. Most of the firms were unwilling to keep a stock at Karachi or give delivery there as they were unwilling to undergo any loss. One firm gave a fairly favourable tender, but they were not prepared to give delivery at Karachi, but they would charge 12 annas and more for that purpose. Cowasji and Sons of Karachi gave a tender for Rs. 25 per ton for Transvaal coal, free on rails at Karachi, and it was an excellent coal. The Calcutta tender was for Rs. 28-8 per ton for first class coal free on rails at Karachi, without taking any risk for storage. The cost would in that case have come to Rs. 30 per ton, as against Rs. 25 in the first case. The great difficulty about Bengal coal was its lack of guarantee about fuel value, while in the other cases there was a guarantee of calorific value. He asked an Indian firm to give him a guarantee, although their price was higher than that of Cowasji and Sons, and they could not. Another firm refused to give him calorific guarantee, as also guarantee for deliveries, whereas Cowasji and Sons agreed to deliver the coal of the specified calorific value. If the coal was not up to the standard then he was at liberty to cancel the contract. They would, therefore, remember that the best tender was for Rs. 28-8 and it was Rs. 3-8 over the first tenders for the Natal coal, although they would not agree to give deliveries from stocks at Karachi. It would have cost Government over one lakh of rupees if he had accepted the second tender, and in these circumstances he asked the House whether he was not justified in placing the contract for Natal coal. When Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was the General Member, the House had asked him to place orders for stores in the cheapest market without fear or favour, and he had saved Rs. 1,10,000 to Government. He had not entered into a long term contract, as he was advised that Indian coal had better chance next year. The action he had taken was purely in the interest of the tax-payer in general and also of the tax-payer in Sind.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar complained that the Chief Engineer had not spoken earlier in the debate, as it would have given an opportunity to the members to criticise his speech. He then compared the estimates for previous years and asked why a cut could not be made in the estimates.

PLEA FOR ENCOURAGING INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. D. B. Adwani said Indian coal was not at all inferior in quality, and with a large staff they could easily have got the coal analysed. Were they not prepared to sacrifice a small sum to encourage Indian industries, he asked?

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Secretary of State had added a round sum to the estimates in view of the increased prices of materials. He assured the House that the project estimate would not be exceeded in any canal or part. If they were exceeded instruction had been given, that they should be submitted to Government for close examination.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried. A division was asked for and 48 voted for and 40 against.

Mr. Cowasji then asked for the total grant of Rs. 2,87,30,300 for Irrigation (votable) after the cuts had been deducted.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said they were told that Indian coal was offered without any guarantee of its fuel value. The Bombay Municipal Corporation had received 21 tenders, which guaranteed not only the calorific value, but also the analysis. In February, 1925, the same thing had happened. It was stated that Bengal coal was not of the same quality as Natal coal, but in 1923 the Bombay Municipality had consumed Natal coal and in 1924 Bengal coal was used, with such good results that subsequently Bengal coal was used by the Municipality. South African coal, besides, could not be relied upon. Mr. Cameron, the Mechanical Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, had stated in his evidence before the Coal Committee, that Bengal coal was superior to Natal coal and he had spoken from his personal experience. The Chief Engineer would not deny that this expert evidence must be relied upon. The speaker did not know why the Controller of Stores should be consulted, when there was a Government Mechanical Engineer. About the stock of coal in Karachi, he said in Bombay there were always 50,000 tons lying and in Karachi there were always to be found 20,000 tons on the pier there. If there was a shortage in stock, there was coal in every port and that could easily be used. The Bengal coal was of the same calorific value and two rupees cheaper. His own opinion was that South African coal was given preference over Indian coal, and he protested against it. Many of our fellow-citizens were in South Africa and they were not properly treated there.

Mr. G. I. Patel said the price of Bengal coal was raised on account of the high railway freight, and that was what handicapped Indian collieries. He complained that even in accepting Bengal coal certain collieries were given preference over others. They could get good quality coal by asking for a particular seam Indian coal could give better results if the man who burnt it was honest.

Mr. C. Harrison (P. W. D.) said he knew there were better Indian coals than Natal, but the point was that there was no guarantee about the quality. The Bombay Municipal contract was accepted later, whilst the one under discussion was accepted in September, 1924. Because the tenderers had failed to guarantee he had not accepted their tenders. If they had accepted Indian coal, in eight years Government would have lost 25 lakhs in all, he said.

Mr. J. C. Swami Narayen said the question of economy did not come into consideration, where their honour was considered. Just now Indians were treated badly in South Africa, and they should not buy African coal. Natal coal was given a rebate and if the same was given to Indian coal, he was sure the latter could compete with Natal coal.

Mr. Hassanally Rahimtoola said only in September, 1924, the Bombay Municipality had purchased Indian coal, also in March, 1924, and in calorific value was then guaranteed. Both the Municipal Commissioner and Engineer had expressed themselves satisfied with the quality. The former had said that Indian coal was superior to Natal coal, and he wondered why Mr. Harrison could not get a guarantee for Indian coal.

Mr. D. B. Adwani said tenders for coal were always invited on the basis of seam, and that should have been done in Sind.

WANTED AN ASSURANCE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they had expected a statement from the General Member about the future policy of the Department without much minding what had happened in the past, they wanted an assurance for the future—that the claims of Indian industries would be looked after. There was not even a passing reference to it in Mr. Cowasji's speech. He did not blame the Chief Engineer for consulting the Chief Controller, but why was not the General Member not consulted? He wanted an assurance that when crores of Indian money was being spent not only Indian material, but Indian services and Indian capacity should be used, as also Indian labour. He wanted that assurance from Mr. Cowasji, he said.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said the development of Sind had changed the face of Sind, and it was really Punjab in Sind now. He thought the Sukkur Barrage would do the country great harm. He objected to the whole question of the Barrage expenditure being entrusted to one man, the Chief Engineer. The spending of this huge amount was in his hands, however capable and honest he might be. Unless that was altered, he feared the whole scheme would prove a fiasco.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar spoke opposing the grant.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the monopoly of patriotism was not on either side. The contract was entered into by the Chief Engineer under the powers delegated to him. Every Chief Engineer had certain powers to enter into a contract, and the contract was entered into under those powers. But he did not want to shirk his own responsibility in the matter. He had asked the Chief Engineer, after receiving his explanation, whether the contract could not be changed and again placed for Bengal Coal. The Chief Engineer's explanation he had already placed before the Finance Committee. The saving of one lakh was what induced the Chief Engineer to economise in this matter; there were other reasons also. The first was the quality and the second was the guarantee. He had gone into the question with great minuteness with the Chief Engineer. They must remember that they were using drag-line excavators on the Sukkur Barrage, where a certain quality coal was required and if the coal fell in quality the whole work would have to be stopped, and the loss would be enormous. Besides, if the coal was not of good quality they would have thousands of tons of coal on their hands. It was a question of spending more money and running greater risk. It was about three weeks ago he had placed this matter before the Finance Committee. The most important factor that was taken into consideration was the stopping of the works. If the drag-line excavators were stopped there would be enormous risk. Therefore, he could not see his way to cancel the contract. In future they would go in for Bengal whenever possible. But the thing was they had to get guarantee of quality and delivery, and if that could be done he assured the House that he would buy Bengal coal, even at a little loss. They proposed writing to the Government of India that if they wanted to encourage Indian industry they should give better rate of freight on coal to the Bombay Government, and he hoped if the Government of India were serious about it they would give the Bombay Government better freight rate.

The whole demand of Rs. 2,87,30,300 was then granted without division.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (2 p.m.)

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on Mr. Adwani's motion:

AYES.

1. D. B. Adwani; 2. Rafiuddin Ahmed; 3. J. Baptista; 4. L. B. Bhopatkar; 5. J. W. Bhurgri; 6. S. N. Bhutto; 7. D. P. Desai; 8. S. S. Dev; 9. Dr. M. K. Dixit; 10. N. R. Gunjal; 11. K. Jatoi; 12. M. R. Jayakar; 13. V. N. Jog; 14. P. G. Joshi; 15. M. D. Karki; 16. Kazi Inayattulp; 17. V. R. Kothari; 18. Lalji Naranji; 19. H. A. Lalji; 20. M. A. Khuhro; 21. A. M. Mansari; 22. Dr. M. M. Mehta; 23. G. N. Muzumdar; 24. W. S. Mukadam; 25. J. P. Mukhi; 26. B. N. Namal; 27. K. F. Nariman; 28. Noor Mahomed; 29. B. G. Pahalajani; 30. A. E. Patel; 31. D. N. Patel; 32. G. I. Patel; 33. J. M. K. Pathan; 34. A. F. Pathan; 35. D. R. Patil; 36. Pir R. Shah; 37. M. B. Pownr; 38. G. B. Pradhan; 39. R. G. Pradhan; 40. H. M. Rahimtoola; 41. H. D. Saheba; 42. C. M. Suptarshi; 43. Sayad G. N. Shah; 44. R. G. Soman; 45. V. A. Surve; 46. J. C. Swaminarayan; 47. Thakore of Kerwada; 48. Dr. M. B. Velker.

NOES.

1. Abdul L. H. H. Khan; 2. J. A. Addyman; 3. S. N. Athavle; 4. Sheriamohomed K. Bijrani; 5. S. K. Bole; 6. D. S. Choudhari; 7. F. Clayton; 8. D. B. Cooper; 9 V. A. Dabholkar; 10. A. M. K. Delhavi; 11. Dr. C. Fernandez; 12. K. S. Framji; 13. J. Ghosal; 14. Shaikh Gulam Hussein; 15. R. E. Gibson; 16. C. S. Harrison; 17. Sir M. Hayward; 18. Sir L. Hopper; 19. J. E. B. Hotson; 20. L. S. Hudson; 21. B. V. Jadhav; 22. Cowasji Jehangir; 23. G. M. Kalabhor; 24. S. T. Kambli; 25. G. J. Kekani; 26. H. S. Lawrence; 27. J. W. Linford; 28. C. V. Mehta; 29. A. Montgomerie; 30. L. J. Mountford; 31. N. E. Navale; 32 R. S. Nekaljav; 33. H. C. Owen; 34. P. E. Percival; 35. S. A. Sardesai; 36. S. S. Hader Saheb; 37. S. J. Zunzararao; 38. R. D. Shinde; 39. G. A. Thomas; 40. C. W. A. Turner; 41. G. Wiles; 42. E. E. Woods.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following were among the questions asked and answered in the Council:—

NON-BRAHMIN TEACHERS.

Mr. Shankarao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to increase the number of non-Brahmin teachers?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Attention is invited to Press Note No. 2461-F., dated 24th September 1923, regarding admissions to Vernacular Training Colleges. Last year, two-thirds of the places in primary training institutions were given to intermediate and backward Hindus. Preference has been given to non-Brahmin untrained teachers in primary schools.

As regards secondary schools, less than one-third of the teachers deputed to the Secondary Training College in June were Brahmins, and teachers who have been trained at the Secondary Training College and obtained the B.T. degree alone are eligible for permanent appointments. As far as possible acting appointments are to non-Brahmin teachers.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to furnish the number of (a) bullocks or bulls; (b) cows, and (c) calves that were slaughtered in municipal areas in this presidency during the last year for which the figures are available?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: 47,088 bullocks, 56,847 cows and 1,878 calves were slaughtered. Besides 8,099 cattle, details of which are not available, were also slaughtered.

COUNCIL BILLS.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

At the sale of Council Bills yesterday, the total amount tendered was Rs. 1,22,00,000. Immediates at one shilling six pence received one crore. Next week one crore will be offered for sale.—A.P.

(Continued from column 5.)

Bill. The general opinion was that their religion was in no danger and the Bill was not opposed to the tenets of Islam. He therefore in piloting the Bill had a clear conscience. He emphatically declared that he was not forcing any measure which would be against the interests of Islam. He had given his word to the Muslim members to fix the dates of the sailing of ships and the grant of detention allowance to pilgrims if the ship failed to sail at the prescribed date. A Bill would be soon brought forward to give effect to that (applause).

A BENEFICIAL MEASURE.

Mr. Jinnah said that the Bill was not only not against the interests of Islam but was a beneficial measure. He therefore supported it.

Mr. Sadiq Hussain opposed the Bill in the light of the advice he had received from the President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

The Bill was finally put to the vote and passed by 59 votes against 13.

The Bill amending the Cantonments House Accommodation Act and the Bill amending the Indian Ports Act were passed.

Some discussion ensued on Sir Charles Innes' motion to take into consideration the Select Committee's report on Cotton Ginning and Cotton Pressing Factories. Mr. Abhayankar supported by Mr. Patel and Dr. Lohokare moved an amendment proposing that the rules to be issued under the Bill be subject to the approval of the provincial legislature.

Sir Charles Innes, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed the amendment and pointed out that this proposal might cause the Central and Provincial legislatures to come into conflict. Moreover, on these detailed matters of the framing of rules, the local legislature should not be called upon to pass subsidiary measures.

Mr. Abhayankar's motion was rejected by 61 votes against 34 and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Bill was passed.

Mr. Bhore moved the House to agree to the request of the governing body of the Lady Hardinge College for the nomination of two members of this House to sit on the governing body.

Sir Alexander Muddiman explained that while personally he agreed with Mr. Rangachariar in respect of constitutional importance of the question Government had put down the motion because definite request had been received from the governing body. He left it to the House to say either "aye" or "no" to it.

Dr. Datta deprecated interference in educational institutions.

Dr. Gour on the other hand thought that there was nothing wrong in the principle of the proposal as the House was already represented on the court of the Delhi University. He did not think the method proposed by the resolution was right.

Mr. Rangachariar thereupon moved that the resolution be not proceeded with. This was agreed to and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE BILL PASSED.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

HOME MEMBER'S EVASIVE REPLIES.

DELHI, March 5.

As soon as the Assembly met to-day to consider official legislation, Mr. Jinnah put a question of which he had given private notice. He asked whether it was a fact that the Viceroy was going on a short leave to confer with Lord Birkenhead, what was the exact nature of Lord Reading's mission to England, why no announcement was made in the House, and why it was left to be made by Reuter's Agency, and whether Government would make a statement in the House regarding the matters to be discussed by Lord Reading with the Earl of Birkenhead.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that an official communique was issued on Wednesday morning. He read the text of the communique published yesterday, and observed that the announcement was made by a communique both in India and England, and this was the convenient and the usual course taken by Government. As stated in the communique, the object of His Excellency's visit was to secure an opportunity of personal discussion between His Excellency and the Secretary of State for India. "The more important outstanding matters regarding thet affairs of India would undoubtedly be included among the subjects of discussions."

The Home Member was repeatedly pressed by Mr. Ramachandra Rao to explain what "the more outstanding matters" were, but the Home Member repeated his regret that he could not give an answer in more precise terms.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee would be one of the important matters to be discussed and as to whether in this connection the House would be allowed an opportunity to express its views before it dispersed.

The Home Member asked for a regular notice of this question.

Mr. Patel specifically asked whether the Muddiman Committee's Report would be one of the questions to be discussed.

The Home Member replied that if the Hon. member thought it was one of the important outstanding questions it would. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out that if the exact nature of the discussion on the outstanding questions was disclosed it would be possible for non-officials to make a representation on the outstanding subjects.

The Home Member replied that the Hon. member from his own knowledge of importance of subjects would be in a position to make a representation, if he was so advised.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether the Government would give an opportunity to a non-official representative to be present at these discussions between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

The Home Member replied that the Hon. member could have no real doubt as to the obvious nature of the answer to that question.

Sir Basil Blackett introduced the Bill amending the income tax act. This has been necessitated by the new pay and pensions rules of superior Civil services under which certain officers draw overseas pay in sterling in London for the purpose of administrative convenience. It is considered that legal powers should be assumed to collect the income-tax on overseas pay every month in India by the authority which paid the officer the rest of his pay.

BILL ABOUT HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

An interesting discussion followed on Mr. Bhore's motion that the Bill about Haj pilgrimage be passed, as already amended by the Assembly.

Maulana Muhammad Shafi opposed the passing of this Bill. He said that with the legalised compulsion to buy return tickets pilgrims would be entirely in the hands of the Shipping Companies. He held that the present system was not advantageous to the Government or to the people but to the Shipping Companies. The question affected the Muslim community adversely and all leading Mahomedans consulted by him were opposed to this Bill. He appealed to the Government not to enforce this legislation but to leave the matter entirely to the choice of the pilgrims.

Maulvi Syed Murtaza (Madras) associated himself with the remarks made by Maulvi Muhammad Shafi. He confined his remarks to the religious aspect of the question. His community in Madras was strongly opposed to the Bill and he thought that the measure was calculated to infringe Muslim religious preformances.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub supported the passage of the Bill. He said that the agitation against this legislation was got up and was directed by some Mahomedans to regain their waning power on the masses. He argued that the resolution passed this Bill by the Ulema at a recent conference was hurriedly passed in the absence of Hakim Ajmal Khan who was in favour of the Bill. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and even Maulana Muhammad Ali had expressed their assent to the legislation. He contended that the passage of the Bill would facilitate pilgrimage and not interfere with the Muslim religion.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah, in his maiden speech, in the Assembly, pointed out that though he could not claim the prefix of Maulvi or Haji to his name his enthusiasm for his religion was not a whit loss (applause.) He being in charge of the Bill recently called a meeting of the Muslim members to find out their feelings on the

(Continued in column 4.)

COTTON EXCISE DUTY

PLEA FOR ABOLITION

ELDERS CONTINUE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

DELHI, March 5.

The Council of State devoted to-day's sitting to a general discussion of the Budget. The attendance was fair and a few minutes before the Council sat a group photograph was taken of the members with the President in the middle.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan was the first to speak on the Budget. He congratulated the Finance Member on the surplus Budget and thanked the Government for reduction in provincial contributions and for the pronouncement regarding Muslims in the services. Muslims did not want any reform, or any Government in which their voice might be drowned. He urged that the reductions in the Provincial contributions should be set apart for sanitation and education and suggested a longer period of land settlement or even permanent settlement. He said that the Army was necessary for security in the country and the present progress was due to it. He protested against the reduction in the cavalry division and urged encouragement to horse breeding. He thought the agitation for a national army and a territorial force was a political one. He said, 'India was not a nation. How can you put aborigines, the twice-born, the Pathan and Baluchis together.' To employ non-martial races in the Army is like making a toy terrier fight a bull dog."

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

Mr. Sethna congratulated Sir Basil Blackett on turning the corner after five successive deficit years and launching India again into surpluses. It was high time that this result was attained particularly after the increase of several crores of rupees in taxation since the date of the reforms. He hoped Sir Basil was correct in his assumption that the exchange would not go lower than one shilling six pence and that the Government would do all in their power to prevent its going lower. This assumption was strengthened by their proposal relating to ways and means where the reduction of cash balance in London by 17.9 crores was proposed. Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy congratulated the Finance Member for presenting a surplus Budget but the surplus had been achieved after succession of years in which heavy taxations were imposed.

As one who had signed the majority report of Fiscal Commission Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy supported the claim for reduction, if not the immediate abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty which was promised by Lord Hardinge. He was glad that a sum of 4.78 crores had been provided for the reduction or avoidance of public audit. This policy would raise the credit of India in the world.

FINANCE MEMBER CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Bell congratulated the Finance Member on the favourable budget and congratulated, particularly Mr. McWatters, on the extraordinary grasp of details of the financial position when he lucidly explained all the obscure points in presenting the budget. Mr. Bell took no exception to the writing off of eighty two lakhs being discount charges on 1923 loan and 34½ lakhs, being amount of advances made to the Persian Government because this was obviously a desirable procedure in each case.

As regards the military expenditure Mr. Bell said that no country with great responsibilities could afford to take great risks and trusted that in their anxiety to effect every possible reduction, Government would not be tempted to sacrifice efficiency to economy.—A.P.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I crave the hospitality of your coulumns to ventilate a grievance which we as Hindus feel as regards the appointments to the election grades of the Excise Department. There are 23 posts in all in the selection grad ecarrying salaries of over 300 rupees a month, and not only a single post is given to a Hindu. Eleven of these posts are at present filled by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, six by Parsis, two by Mahomedans and four by Christians and others. Is not a single Hindu in the Department found fit for the selection grade? I do not maintain, let it be clearly understood, that there should be any strictly proportional representation in the service according to population. But what I do feel is that the Hindu community should be kept on a ban as regards selection grade appointments. There are many Hindus in the Department who by seniority of service educational qualifications, record and quality of previous service as well as by good birth, are much superior to the present holders of the posts, but their claims are totally ignored. Is it a punishment for their being born Hindus?

Another curious thing to be noted is that when a person is proposed to be appointed to a selection grade even his past record of service good or bad is not inquired into. There are cases in which the record of service was bad and yet was glossed over because favouritism played its part effectively enough. If selection grades are not to come as rewards for good work and for good service what incentive is there for men employed in the Department to work to the utmost of their capacity and not to spare themselves in the discharge of public duties?

Lastly if Government is really sincere regrading rehtrenchment. It is not time than men in the Departments who have put in 30 years service should be made compulsorily to retire?—Yours etc.

A HINDU.

BOMBAY LEFT IN COLD.

SPECIAL TREATMENT TO BENGAL.

MR. P. C. SETHNA ON BUDGET.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna's Budget speech in the Council of State:—

Sir,—From early in January in every year speculation is rife in the country as to whether the Finance Member will be able to present what may be called a prosperity or what might be termed an adversity budget and if in consequence taxation is to be decreased in some shape or form or will require to be increased to meet deficits. For weeks back people have been talking of a large surplus in this year's budget figures and the possible reduction of postage and telegraph charges, also the repeal of cotton excise duty and perhaps a reduction in the amounts of provincial contributions. All honour to Sir Basil Blackett for converting deficits into surpluses, but it was high time that this result was attained particularly after the increase of several crores of rupees in taxation since the date of the Reforms. There is a surplus of 3.24 crores because exchange is taken at 18d. If it were taken at last year's average rate of 17¼d. this figure of 3.24 crores would of course be considerably reduced. As the Hon'ble the Finance Member has for his Budget calculations taken Exchange at 18d. we may assume that he regards it as an impossibility that it will go lower or we may assume that Government will do all in their power to prevent its going lower and this assumption is strengthened by their proposal in para 68 relating to ways and means where a reduction of the cash balance in London by 17.9 crores is proposed.

HIGH EXCHANGE.

Sir Basil Blackett has expressed his views very forcibly disagreeing with what I may call the Bombay view of the effect of high Exchange on India. The subject is highly controversial and I am afraid the few minutes allowed to speakers to discuss the whole Budget do not give one a chance of refuting them. Opportunities however will not be wanting throughout the year when the Indian Merchants Chamber of Bombay of which I have at present the honour of being the President will be able to take up the subject with him personally or by correspondence with his Department. The tendency in all countries is and ought to be to reduce expenditure and consequently taxation. The Secretary to the United States Treasury in his annual report to Congress points out that in the past four years the tax per head of its population has dropped from 54dols to 27dols and the public expenditure from sixty-five hundred million dollars to thirty-five hundred million. Forecasting further tax reduction he declares that those already effected have been of great service to business and he utters a warning against using taxation as a field of socialistic experiment or as a club to punish success. Our high rates for Income Tax and Super Tax, our high Postal and Telegraph rates, high Railway fares and freights retard all our commercial progress. Take again that eminent authority Mr. Reginald McKenna who holds that "the pressure of taxes which is far heavier in England than anywhere in the world is too great; for our present taxation eats deep into the reserves which are indispensable for business expansion; and we cannot develop as we would wish without increased capital resources. Economy in national expenditure is vital. India may not be the heaviest taxed country in the world, but taking into account its poverty India cannot be said to be lightly taxed. Then again there is the dread of the results of the Taxation Committee Enquiry. To this Committee I would strongly recommend the unanimous conclusions of the Royal Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Sim in regard to Taxation in New Zealand to be found in their Report issued quite recently.

Signs of a decrease in military expenditure are most welcome and we hope they will drop before long to the figure of 50 crores laid down by the Inchcape Committee and go yet lower. We have reason to be thankful to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for his efforts in this direction.

The allocation of the surplus as recommended by the Hon'ble the Finance Member will not meet with universal favour but on the other hand we quite realise that nothing he could suggest would prove agreeable to all alike. What we have therefore to examine are the reasons which have influenced him in the recommendations he has made. He is all for early relief to the Provinces in their contributions to the Central Government. Bengal is specially, and if I may say so, unduly favoured and no matter whether future budgets of the Government of India show surpluses or not they are to have exemption of 63 lacs a year for the next three years. One is naturally surprised at this generosity or partiality on the part of the Government of India towards Bengal when that Province on its own admissions has already successfully provided for its payment. Its Finance Member but the other day in presenting his Budget observed as follows:—

"Had our contribution not been remitted, all the efforts that we have made in the past three years would not have sufficed to enable us to balance our budget and be free from debt. In the coming year we had perforce to make provision for our contribution to the central revenues. We have again represented to the Government of India the necessity, the vital necessity, for permanent remission of that contribution. In doing so, we have not abated our claim for entire revision of the Meston Settlement."

If after providing for their contribution of 63 lacs Bengal can show a surplus of 26 lacs, it passes one's comprehension why Bengal be given any remission at all and for full three years.

Four other provinces between them get 2½ crores this year, Bombay is not amongst these four provinces because it is lower down in the Devolution rules although it has been clamouring for a revision of the Meston Settlement which has done it gross injustice and in consequence of which nation building departments are practically arrested for want of the necessary funds. The fond expectation of the Meston Committee that the provincial sources of revenue of the Bombay Presidency would show a steady increase has not been realised, land revenue is practically at a stand-still and the Excise Revenue threatened with considerable reduction and ultimate extinction as a result of the new Excise policy which the Bombay Government have adopted. The financial hope of Bombay lies therefore mainly in the revision of the Meston Settlement. Bombay is an industrial province and the amount of income tax collected in it is 7 crores. A fair percentage of this collection is urgently needed to enable the Transferred Departments to progress as they ought to but which they cannot under existing conditions.

COTTON EXCISE.

If Bombay is left in the cold in this matter it has fared worse on the subject of Cotton Excise. The continuance of this impost is one of the greatest wrongs done to this country under the British administration and is a standing blot on their financial policy. The Government are committed to its removal, the Assembly has so resolved and yet in the Hon'ble the Finance Member's speech there is not even as much as a word in regard to this subject. Relief is being afforded from the surplus to some of the Provinces in their contributions also to the services in higher pay and emoluments in accordance with the Lee Commission's recommendations against the wishes of the people and nevertheless the Hon'ble Member in Charge does not choose to make even a passing reference to this most vexatious tax and much less remove it. The Hon'ble Member tells us that the sum of a crore and a half, and larger sums in previous years for new Raisina will not recur in future years. It is not therefore opportune to take in hand now the removal of this obnoxious duty which no self governing country would impose on itself.

CRORES FOR PERSIA.

In para 11 of his speech Sir Basil proposes with one stroke of the pen to write off so large a sum as 4.23 crores made up of 82 lacs being discount charges on the 1923 loan and 3.41 crores of loans and advances to the Persian Government. This policy is quite contrary to what the Hon'ble Member himself advocated this time twelve months back. I quote from para 28 of his last year's Budget speech where he said:—

"Of the total on the 31st March 1924, 14.88 crores are due to the discount at which some of the loans were issued. This liability is treated as an interest charge under our system of book-keeping and is being extinguished by annual appropriations from revenue within the period of each loan."

Surely so large a sum ought not to be written off from one year's revenue as suggested by the Finance Member himself. Again why should the Government of India be saddled with even a share of this loan to Persia made in Imperial interest and hardly in Indian interests? The loan may be repaid or perhaps the British Government may obtain instead from the Persian Government further oil concessions or aught else. That is entirely the look-out of the British Government and we must be repaid by them this 3.41 crores and the amount struck off from our Suspense Account.

WHY NOT EXCISE.

I mention these items to show that if there is the will Government could have repealed the Excise duty from this year and earned the gratitude of the nation and their not having done so nor having said a word in the official statement helps to feed the suspicion that at the back of it all is the idea of continuing to help Lancashire as long as they can at India's expense. However little the Labour Government were able to do for India during the short period they were in office we cannot help believing that were they in power to-day they would have done us justice at least in regard to the Excise duty. At the same time I cannot believe that H. E. Lord Reading's government with a Finance Member of the type of Sir Basil Blackett could not have recommended the repeal of the Excise duty and the opposition must have come from the Home Government constituted as it is at the present day.

The relief in the excise duty on petrol was urgently needed, but if the whole duty of 6 annas on home-produced and 8½ annas per gallon on imported petrol were removed, it would be inconsiderable as the Finance Member himself admits but the consumer would get the benefit which he sorely needs as the motor car is no longer a luxury but a necessity. This leads me on to Customs duties where only two or three very minor charges are contemplated and it is a matter of regret that the 30 per cent. duty is proposed to be continued on motor cars. As the Chairman of the Trade Association said in Calcutta only three weeks back, the high rate is killing the trade in British Motor cars and this accounts for the great majority of the cars imported in India being American because they are able to produce at a much lower cost. The Chairman observed that for the year ending 31st March 1924 out of a total customs revenue of nearly 41 crores, the duty on motor cars, motor cycles, tyres, excise on spirit came to 169½ lacs. He further made out that between customs duties, Municipal and provincial taxation the total amount paid by motor traders and motor users was equal to about 1 per cent. of the total revenue of the country which he added was contributed by only 1-500th part of the population and he rightly regarded the same as inequitable and unfair. I am tempted to quote one very pertinent sentence from his speech:—He said "When all the imposts are considered, the Indian Motorist pays at least 50 per cent. more than in England, and I have yet to learn that in any country the motor industry is so severely handicapped. Even so backward a country as Persia has decided not to levy any duties at all on lorry transport for five years." I regret Government have not seen their way to reduce the customs duty on motor cars in spite of an universal desire to that effect. Whilst on customs-duties I must repeat what I said last year that some Indian States that have an opening to the sea still continue to get far larger imports than the requirements of their subjects and there is no denying the fact that by far the greater portion of such imports find their way to British India. The inference is clear. Such importers deem it to their advantage to get goods landed at ports in native states rather than at Bombay or Calcutta. There is thereby distinctly a loss of revenue to the Government of India and a premium set on dishonesty and Government must take steps to check this evil which is growing instead of abating.

DOUBLE POSTAGE.

The Finance Member is very apologetic in regard to not being able to reduce the rates of Postage and Telegrams. I am aware that the Post Master General in the Labour Administration in Great Britain estimated that the reduction of letter postage in the United Kingdom to 1d. would mean a revenue deficit of £5,000,000 many disagreed with this point and many I point out our Finance Member that when New Zealand reintroduced Imperial penny postage about 15 months back, that instead of making a loss of £600,000 as was anticipated, the actual result was a profit of a like sum. Doubling postage halves and cheapening postage doubles business transactions. If business transactions double they mean additional revenue to Government through various sources such as railways, income tax, etc., and I do consider it a misfortune that the higher rates are still to be continued.

There is one other matter before I conclude.

UNIFORM DUTIES.

In para 81 of his speech the Hon. Member for Finance says Government proposed to discontinue the refund of Duty to Provincial Governments in respect of the purchases of stores by such Governments outside India, but that this was for the present proposed only in the case of the 5 provinces whose contributions were reduced or remitted. The explanation proposed for this actions is, to my mind, entirely sound, because as the Finance Member rightly remarks it still pays a Provincial Government to buy stores in England rather than to buy them in India at the import price plus duty. What I do not understand is why the same principle is not being applied to the Railways. The same argument applies in their case. Those in charge of the Railways will naturally be most anxious to keep their capital expenditure as low as possible, because the principle test of the efficiency of their working is to see whether they pay their way and it is clearly easier to show that they do pay their way if the capital at charge is kept lower by the amount of the refund of duty. I am afraid this constitutes a very powerful temptation to those responsible for purchases of Railway stores and equipment, and will tend to divert as great a part as possible of their orders to the overseas markets to the detriment of Indian industrial development. In the case of Railways which are either owned or managed by Companies, the position is likely to be still worse. We are constantly told that the Companies are their own masters, and Government cannot compel them to make all their purchases through the Indian Stores Department. What is to prevent these companies continuing to make the bulk of their purchases outside India on the pretext of difference in quality, delivery or price, but really in order to keep the capital cost low. They would have an inducement to do this, because, if I am not mistaken, the division of the surplus profits on the Company Railways is based on a pro rata of their capital to Government capital, and the lower the Government capital can be kept, the better the pro rata share of the Companies. This artificial keeping down of capital may also have an important effect on the valuation of the Company's capital when a particular Railway has to be taken over by Government. I, therefore, submit that the same salutary rule that is proposed to be now applied to purchases of Provincial Governments should be applied to Railways, and the Duty on Railway Stores should not be earmarked as a special contribution from Revenue to capital as proposed in para 33.

I have far more to say but I have already exceeded the time limit and must close. The Finance Member has consoled us with his family motto. We want the substance not the shadow and we can no longer afford to live in hopes.

PEACE WITH PACTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ways been telling us so. That did not prevent him from fighting for his side with "torrential eloquence" during the time of the Jehangirabad amendment. Communalism may be bad, but why is it that the leaders of the great Hindu community who condemned Gokhale and his initial acceptance of it, did not at Lucknow stand aghast at it, and start a third party, about which we hear now? Communalism may be bad, but some of our latter-day Hindu leaders are by no means indifferent in taking advantage of it. When I mean a Hindu leader, I do not necessarily mean a Brahmin leader, but also the non-Brahmin lot. Communalism will not stay a day longer after all of us Hindus and Muslims, Indian Christians, and those Europeans who choose to make their home in India, have shed our ritualistic bias. All of us like Lala Lajpat Rai want "Swaraj which gives some prominence of stability." But the way towards that Swaraj lies, I suppose, in scaling mountains of prejudice with the *Alpenstock* of joint electorates where possible, better satisfaction of population claims where not, rather than hopeless explosions about "eventual supremacy."

AGE OF SORDID MATERIALISM

SPIRITUALISM ALONE CAN SAVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 2.

Maulana Azad Sobhani, who came to Poona on Wednesday last, delivered two lectures, before a large gathering, on "Spiritualism in Islam".

The Maulana could only give an outline of Ruhaniyat in the limited time he had at his disposal. He began with the narrative of those events in Prophet Muhammad's life (Peace be on him), which showed how by seculsion, meditation, purification and illumination of his soul in the surrounding hills of Mecca, his noble breast was made fit for the reception of the unique and unparalleled inspirations that were finally transformed into the holy verses of the Al-Koran. It was the Prophet's spiritual flight of the highest order, never in the annals of man surpassed by any other sage or saviour which proves the proposition more conclusively than any argument can, that "religion" is created for each man for himself in his own heart and spirit by his own efforts to attain as high a spiritual plane as his faculties, courage and inward ray of the divine light will enable him to approach. In a most convincing manner, the Maulana impressed on his audience that it was expected of every Muslim to lay the foundation of, and raise thereon the fabric of a true and blissful religion, in his own spirit, with the aid of introspection and in the light of the Koranic teachings. He pointed out to the audience that the great Prophet, with the help of a small and rugged band of followers, whose learning was limited to a few chapters of the Koran only, founded a great religion, and organised a nation which overthrew mighty Empires and spread its power and influence from the Orient to the Occident, while 7½ crores of the Muslims with tons of theological works and hundreds of seminaries and schools were found to-day in the abyss of ignorance and poverty, without power and without influence in any sphere. He attributed the fall of Islam to the negligence and indifference of Muslims, both lay and the learned, in developing, and concentrating attention and energy upon, that most vital aspect of Islam, to wit its spiritualism, which was practised and preserved in "Khanquahs" that flourished side by side with the "Madrasahs" under the Muslim rule on three continents for thirteen centuries, and the ruins of which may be seen even to-day.

PARADISE IS WIDE ENOUGH FOR ALL.

With his characteristic ease and eloquence, the Maulana made it perfectly clear that the narrow dogmatism of Muslim theologians and preachers, who have made the Paradise so small that few could only enter it, is the inevitable outcome of dry and doctrinaire pedantry which had not been guided or galvanised by the humanising and ennobling influence of spiritual masters like Muinuddin Chishti or Mujaddade-Alfe-Sani or by the Saints of Islam like Ghause-Sobhani and Jalaluddin Roomi. The Arabian Prophet had come with the twofold mission of teaching the truths about God, man and universe, and purifying men's minds. And thus Muhammad (Peace be on him) raised a people who while ruling over Empires lived like Saints. To them mundane power was certainly an object worth striving for and attaining but not dearer than the service or pleasure of God. For concrete illustration one need only refer to those Caliphs whose arms had conquered the mighty kingdoms of Byzantans and Sarsanians who slept on bare mats and wore patched shirts of coarse cloth.

AGE OF SORDID MATERIALISM.

In the present age of sordid materialism particularly when the Muslim mind has become saturated with modern metaphysics and modern sciences, it is spiritualism alone which can save the soul and can inspire it with superhuman courage and divine strength to fight all the evils in the world. Spiritualism is the very basis of all true religions and chiefly of Islam. The prayers which a Muslim offers five times in the day are not only the outward symbols of man's submission to his Maker, but are distinct acts controlled by the spirit in its flights from an earthly plane to as high an attitude as it can rise to. Prayers devoid of this essential act of the spirit are but empty ritual and it matters not a jot or a little if all the rules for offering them laid down in the text-books, are complied with.

In the course of his speech the Maulana further recounted the services rendered by Saints like Muinuddin Chishti and others who came to the rescue of declining Muslim dynasties in India and described how Mujaddadi-Alfe-Sani who had incurred the wrath of Jehangir, sacrificed his liberty to protest against the usurpation of divine prerogatives by an irreligious monarch. The speaker then referred to the spiritual association established in Poona by Hindu spiritualists and to the Ramatirth Parmahounsa movement which has been spreading spiritualism in the various parts of this country under the guidance of Shri Arabindo Ghose. He said that even in Paris, where Bacchus and Mammon were ruling supreme, a spiritual Federation had been founded. He told the audience that it was a blemish on the fair name of Islam, that there was not a single association or an accredited organ which aimed at the propagation amongst Muslims of spiritual knowledge. It was of the utmost importance for the reformation of Islam that this aspect of it were conspicuously brought into prominence. Unfortunately spiritualism has been ignored by its preachers and relegated by its champions to a few preceptors. And these preceptors have made it a means of trading upon the ignorance of masses by selling Shijras and extorting the tithes from their disciples.

The Maulana declared that he is now devoting all his time and attention to the dissemination of spiritual knowledge and has recently founded a Magazine called "Ruhaniyat."

TEMPLE OF LEARNING.

"CHERISHED & OLDEST OF ITS KIND"

S. L. & S. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.

A large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present to witness the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Students Literary and Scientific Education Society's Girls High School which in the words of Dr. Nerulkar could be aptly termed a Temple of Learning, the oldest and most cherished of its kind, set up in the heart of the city that came off on Tuesday evening. Her Excellency Lady Wilson who was received by the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah and other members of the Society, gave away the prizes to the successful students.

A varied and very interesting programme consisting of songs, dialogues, musical drill and playing on the "Satar" was gone through, after which the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, the President of the Institution, made a short speech welcoming Lady Wilson and thanking her for her presence there on behalf of the Society and teachers.

Dr. J. S. Nerulkar, the Secretary, then read the Report in the course of which it was stated the Students' Literary and Scientific Society might well claim the credit of being a premier institution, established in Western India, to further the general cause of social reform and progress according to modern ideals. It was established as early as 1848, the founders being some of the brightest *alumni* of the Elphinstone Institute, out of which, in the course of time, developed the Elphinstone College and the Bombay University itself. Inspired with noble aims and lofty ideals they thought it a sacred and imperative duty to spread the benefits of education, and bring within its fold the entire womankind of the country. The foremost figure amongst the young band of Elphinstonians, who founded the Society was that great son of India, Dadabhoy Nowroji, his associates being such distinguished personages as the Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankarshet, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Mr. A. T. Moos, Dr. Bhau Daji and Mr. Narayan Dinanathji. The Society had various objects in view, their energies being specially devoted to furthering the cause of women education. They established schools, out of which three still continue under the direct care and management of the Society (1) The High School, (2) The Jagannath Sankarshet School and (3) The Bhau Daji Middle School. The High School was a full-fledged institution, teaching up to the Matriculation or the School Leaving Examination. It had nearly 300 pupils on its rolls. It was the biggest, as it was the oldest, of the four Girls' High Schools, founded and conducted mainly by Indians, at present existing in the City. The Jagannath Shankarshet School was a vernacular school, named after the late Hon. Mr. Jagannath Shankarshet. The Dr. Bhau Daji School was so named to perpetuate memory of that distinguished scholar and patriot towards which Bombay public contributed Rs. 16,000. A hundred and fifty girls attend these schools.

The Society maintained a staff of fifteen paid teachers for these schools, a special and very remarkable feature of the High School being the imposing number of its purely Honorary Teachers, ladies and gentlemen, who with commendable public spirit did sustain regular teaching work and help to keep up the high standard of efficiency, for which the Society's Schools were specially known.

The Society had 300 members on its roll. It suffered recently some very heavy losses through the death of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. G. B. Vaidya.

The Society was, unhappily, like other institutions of the kind, not rich in resources or property, either. It depended for its funds largely upon voluntary help. It owned Trust Funds that brought a modest amount of about Rs. 120 per month for current expenses. The other sources of income were the fees of the School girls, the annual subscriptions of the members and occasional donations. The Society also get from the Government and the Municipality, the usual one-third expenditure grants, amounting to about Rs. 4,500 a year. The ordinary annual income of the Society was thus about Rs. 12,600 and this was being found more and more inadequate.

Continuing the Report detailed some of the pressing needs of the Society and the Committee, therefore made an earnest appeal to the rich and philanthropic citizens of Bombay to come to the help of the Society.

The Society had always set high value on efficiency, and this was obvious from the results of the various competitive and other examinations and the Scholarships won by the pupils of the Society's Schools. The role, the Society's Schools are filling in the intellectual and social awakening of Bombay, would be apparent from the fact, that in the course of the 14 years that had elapsed since the High School was opened up so many as 72 pupils had passed the Matriculation Examination and many of them with distinction. Several of the pupils of the Society's High School prosecuted their studies further after Matriculation, four of them being medical graduates and eight having graduated in Arts. Three of them, Miss. Shanta A. Daundkar B.A., Miss Manorama R. Nadkarni B.A., and Miss. Sumati G. Nadkarni B.A., were at present serving their 'Alma Mater' as Honorary teachers; and Dr. Miss. Hira M. Trilokekar M.B. B.S. left for England to prosecute her studies.

In other directions too the Society's Schools cut a very good figure. Almost as a rule, the girls had every year, won most of the competitive Scholarships available, such as, the Miss Mary Carpenter, the R. S. Taki, the Government High School and Middle School Scholarships. The Report concluded with a wish that citizens of Bombay would not fail to stand by the Institution.

Lady Wilson then distributed the prizes to the successful candidates. With a vote of thanks proposed by Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye to Lady Wilson, the gathering for their presence and the management of the Dubash Theatre for having kindly placed the theatre at their disposal the proceedings came to a very successful conclusion.

BOMBAY TIME IN OFFICES

GOVT. CANNOT ACCEPT RECOMMENDATION

LIEUT. SAEGERT'S THANKS.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding when once more the question of tramway extension and fares came up for discussion. The General Manager of Bombay Electric Company had once again written a letter to the Corporation in regard to the increased fare and without much discussion the question was referred to the Tramway Committee. In a letter to the Corporation the Government of Bombay declined to introduce Bombay time in their offices. Lt. Saegert, the hero of the Malabar Hill Tragedy thanked the Corporation for their resolution which they passed in appreciation of his bravery on the night of the murder in January last.

TRAMWAY FARES.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the General Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. in regard to the tramway fares. The letter referred to the extensions made to the tramway system since the date of the Deed of Concession, dated 7th August 1905 and said:—

"Under that Concession the Company is limited by Clause 15 (c) to a universal fare of 1 anna from any one point to any other point on the line then existing, but that in respect of any extensions made since that date the fares to be fixed shall be subject to the approval of the Corporation.

"Since the date of the Concession the Company has constructed nearly 9 miles of extensions. The ratio of working expenses to revenue has increased from 48 per cent. in 1913, the year before the war, to 68 per cent., in 1924."

Referring to the Tank Bunder Extension it stated: "The actual fares to be charged on this extension, considered by itself, are now before the Municipal Corporation and it has been proposed that any dispute thereanent should be referred to arbitration. But in applying for approval for an extra fare over all the extensions constructed since 1905 (with the exception of the Gowalia Tank Extension) it is necessary to submit a schedule which shall be based on a general principle and equitable to all passengers. The present schedule, in so far as it affects the Tank Bunder Extension, constitutes a variation from the fares charged on that Extension referred to in our letter No. 14760/24, dated the 11th December 1924: but this is necessary to secure equality of treatment for all passengers, irrespective of the service which they may use.

"Should any difference of opinion arise between the Municipal Corporation and the Company in connection with this application for increased fares, I have the honour to request that the dispute may be referred to the same Arbitration Tribunal."

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramway Committee.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment to record the letter.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said the people complained that through the obstinacy of the Corporation they could not use the extensions which had been made for their benefit.

The Commissioner pointed out that according to the Deed of Concession the Corporation were bound to appoint an arbitrator if the Company so desired. They could not record the letter.

On putting the question to votes, the original proposition was declared carried and the amendment was lost.

LIEUT. SAEGERT'S THANKS.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya the following letter from Lieut. J. M. Saegert, R.E. forwarded to the Municipal Corporation was recorded:—

"I would be glad if you would convey to the Bombay Municipal Corporation the thanks of my friends and myself for their resolution of January 13th and our deep regret and sympathy in the untimely death of one of their members, Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla."

BOMBAY TIME.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai then moved that the letter from the Government regarding introduction of Bombay Time in all Government offices be recorded. The letter stated that "Government regret that they cannot accept the Corporation's recommendation" to introduce Bombay Time in Government offices.

Rao Bahadur Pai said Government had told them not to interfere with their business unnecessarily.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said if Government wanted the Corporation to adopt their views they should also in return accede to Corporation's wishes. The reply of the Government was a rebuff to the Corporation.

The proposition was agreed to.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election by ballot of a municipal auditor in place of Mr. Bhukandas V. Desai retired.

There were four candidates for one vacancy, viz:—

Mr. Framji Pestanji Madan; Mr. Minocher S. Joshi, B.Com., G.D.A., G.C.A.; Mr. Shankar Yeshwant Teli and Mr. Thakordas Mansukhlal Atmaram Bhukhanwalla and the last named candidate Mr. T. M. A. Bhukhanwalla was declared elected.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

MISHAP AT BORIBUNDER.

TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED.

NOTHING TO DO WITH ELECTRIFICATION.

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway has issued the following Press Note:—

Since 7-30 this morning both steam and electric services into Victoria Terminus have been suspended owing to an erroneous yard movement having been made which permitted the pantograph that collects the current from the conductor wire to get clear of the wire with which it was in contact.

These pantographs are raised and lowered automatically through vacuum and the pantograph therefore at once rose above the level of the conductor wire, and as the train proceeded over the unwired crossing it came into contact with the conductor wire suspension of the neighbouring line and tore away the pull-off wires. The damage done is slight and will be repaired by about five o'clock this afternoon; but owing to the interruption of the telephone services (which was a secondary result of the mishap) it was impossible to work the steam trains into Victoria Terminus until midday, owing to the fact that no control service existed between Victoria Terminus and Byculla. Between the hours of 8 and 12, therefore, the local services were turned at Byculla station.

It is expected that a full service—both steam and electric—will be resumed from this afternoon. A modified service on the Harbour branch up to Masjid Station came into force from midday.

The mishap coming at a time when the electric service had settled down to virtually normal running, and arising, as it does, out of causes not connected with electrification but from a miscalculation on the part of the human element, need not occasion any public concern as to the success of electrification schemes.—A. P.

ELECTRIC TRAIN DISLOCATION.

On Thursday at about 9-30 a.m. there was again another dislocation of the electric railway service when communication between Musjid Station and Victoria Terminus was suspended till evening. It appears when an electric train was approaching the Victoria Terminus station a puntograph on one of the carriages struck against a high tension wire and was smashed. The passengers, who were mostly railway officials were detained for nearly two hours. The railway authorities tried their best to restore communication though traffic was maintained between Musjid and Kurla as usual. The direct communication between Victoria Terminus Station and Kurla was restored in the evening.

LA MARTINIERE SCHOOL.

SIR P. CHATER'S PRINCELY GIFT.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

His Excellency the Governor presided over the La Martiniere Prize Day to-day. Both the Principal and the Lady Principal in their report paid a glowing tribute to the generous gift of Sir Paul Chater. The Lady Principal said the outstanding feature of the year from the point of view of the School finance, had been a most generous gift from Sir Paul Chater, first of one lakh of rupees and later in the year of five lakhs. They had high hopes that it would now be possible to reverse their former enforced policy of retrenchment of staff.—A. P.

MATHURA INCIDENT.

AN APOLOGY.

Shardhanand Sanyasi wires from Delhi, under date March 4:—

I deplore the unrest created among the Sanatan Dharmic brethren on the unfortunate incident at the end of Dayanand birth centenary celebrations at Mathura. It slightly marred the happy relations created between the different Hindu sects throughout India and I condemned on the spot the conduct of irresponsible youths who were the authors of that deplorable incident. I assure my Sanatan Dharmic brethren that among the huge concouse assembled there every time an Arya unhesitatingly condemned the conduct of the delinquents. I appeal to the enlightened Arya public to respect religious feelings and sentiments of other religious in general and followers of Vedas in particular, so that they might fulfil the behest of their gospel and succeed in spreading vedic culture throughout the world.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

POONA, March 4.

The following is the result of the elections for the local municipality:—

Dr. Naidu, Messrs. Barne, Mudliar and Patasker for Rasta Peth.

Messrs. Madurkar, Sanas and Amarchand for Bhawani Peth.

Messrs. Dayal, Shivanarayan, Korpe, Gokuldas and Bhagat for Vetal Peth.

Messrs. Patole, Ganpatrao, Damle, Phatak and Shirole for Narayan Peth.

Messrs. Tikamdas, Chandrachand, Dhanadarma, Dhaigde and Lele for Budhawar Peth.

Messrs. S. R. Kunitkar and D. V. Gokhale for Sanawar Peth.—A.P.

U. P. COUNCIL.

TWO NON-OFFICIAL VICTORIES.

LUCKNOW, March 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, a resolution moved by a Swarajist member, recommending that Hindi and Urdu should be the medium of instruction in schools up to the High school standard was passed after a prolonged debate.

Another resolution recommending to Government that Standing Committees elected by the Council should be appointed for every department of administration, was opposed by the Hon. Mr. O'Donnel who maintained that the Standing Committees would be superfluous in some departments, but the resolution was eventually passed by the Council.—A.P.

MADRAS MINISTRY.

FULL DRESS DEBATE URGED.

MADRAS, March 4.

The general discussion of the provincial budget presented by the Finance Member on Monday took place to-day and will last till Friday. That afternoon will be devoted to Government members' replies.

During to-day's discussion the speakers urged more liberal allotments of money for the nation-building departments, the expansion of education, medical relief etc. Some of them vigorously criticised Government for pursuing a policy which led to the present deficit and wanted retrenchment to be effected in all departments.

Before the House rose, the President announced the time alloted for the voting of various demands. The member from Chittore, complained that 2½ hours alloted for the discussion of ministers' salaries was inadequate, especially as the Opposition wanted a full dress debate on ministerial policy and wanted a full day to be alloted for the discussion of this demand.

The suggestion was noted by the President.—A. P.

AKALIS AND ARMY.

STOPPAGE OF PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 4.

A number of important questions were asked by Pandit Malaviya in the Legislative Assembly regarding the Akali movement. Following are the questions and answers:—

Pandit Malaviya:—Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Military authorities issued any instructions to various Commands, in July 1924, forbidding recruitment to the Army from those Sikh villages which had taken part in Gurudwara reform movement?

Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary, replying, said. Under orders issued in July 1924, recruitment of Sikhs for the Army has been closed in villages that have taken an active part in the Akalis movement, and no Sikh is now admitted to the Army who has either himself or through his family been, in any way, connected with the Akali organization. As the Hon. Member is aware, this organization is composed of bodies that have been declared by Government to be unlawful associations.

Pandit Malaviya:—Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that pensions of several Sikh retired military pensioners, officers and men, have been ordered to be forfeited by Government simply because they have taken part in the movement of Gurudwara Reform, though they have never joined or taken part in any political movement?

Mr. Burdon:—No, Sir. The pensions of several Sikh military pensioners have been confiscated as the result of the pensioners having taken part in the Akali movement, the organisation which had been proclaimed by Government as unlawful association, but no pensions has been, or will be, forefeited in consequence of the holder participating in a purely religious movement.

ALIPUR BOMB CASE.

ONE SENTENCE REDUCED IN APPEAL

CALCUTTA, March 4.

At the High Court to-day, Jusaices Newould and B. B. Ghose disposed of an appeal preferred by Jasoda Ranjan Pal and Abani Bhattacharji who were convicted by the sessions judge of Alipur of unlawfully possessing explosive substances, and sentenced to ten years' and seven years' transportation respectively. This case was known as the Alipur Bomb Case. On the 15th March last, the Police, on receipt of certain information, searched the room occupied by the two appellants and found six bombs and materials used in the preparation of bombs. Their Lordships did not believe the story set up by the defence that the incriminating articles found in their room were placed there by the police. They reduced the sentence passed on Jasoda to seven years' transportation, and otherwise dismissed the appeal.—A.P.

CALCUTTA-RANGOON SEAPLANE SERVICE.

LONDON, March 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne who asked whether the seaplane service from Calcutta to Rangoon was now considered practicable, Sir Samuel Hoare said he was unable to make any statement on the subject until he had Sir Sefton Brancker's report of the results of his visit.—Reuter's Special.

REPATRIATED TURKS

DIFFICULTIES FACING MOTHER-COUNTRY.

RED CRESCENT SOCIETY'S STUPENDOUS TASK.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" a member of the Red Crescent Turkish Delegation, who left for Delhi on Wednesday, said that more than seven lakhs of Turkish emigrants are to come from Greece. It is a very stupendous task to make enough arrangements for their establishment in Turkey. In spite of the greatest efforts the Red Crescent Society is unable to cope with the situation. The Turkish nation and the Turkish Government are doing their best in this matter. The Government granted sixty lakhs lira (in Turkish paper money) for the emigrants which the Society has already spent. Over and above this the Society distributed ten lakhs lira (Turkish pound) among the emigrants in cash from its own funds and supplied blankets, clothes and other necessary things worth fifteten lakhs liras. It is to be noted that the Red Crescent Society had already spent huge sums in providing necessary things for those Turks who had been victims of the Greek and Russian outrages. The northern portion of Turkey was devastated by the Russian armies and afterwards a great portion of Anatolia was ruined by the Greeks. On account of these events the Red Crescent Society had already enough work in hand, but above all these things came the exchange problem. Before the exchange question arose the Society had built ten thousand barracks near Smyrna for those Turks who were deprived of their houses and property by the Greeks. After all these troubles it is easy to conceive how difficult it is for the Society to make even such arrangements as are necessary for the bare existance of the immigrants. We hope to get another sum from the Government in March and it is decided to allow for a sum in every Turkish Budget for some years to come.

Asked as to whether they got help from other countries he replied:—

Excepting India we got little help from other countries. A sum was also received from the American Muslims and another from Afghanistan.

Asked as to the conditions of the Greeks leaving Turkey he said "Their condition is quite satisfactory. When they reach Greece they find every necessary thing ready for them. For the help is coming from all countries of Europe and America We also secured a handsome loan from England. On the other hand the Turkish Red Crescent Society is fighting these troubles single-handed."

PATRIARCH'S EXPULSION.

Asked as to the Patriarch's expulsion he replied:—

He was exchangeable and is therefore expelled from Turkey. The matter was discussed in the Mixed Commission and the Patriarch was found exchangeable. The Turkish Government will not care for Greek protests in this matter. The fact that Constantine was exchangeable was brought to the notice of the Constantinople Greeks before his election as Patriarch.

Questioned about the activities of the delegation in India he said:—

We have come to take charge of the property of the Red Crescent Society lying in India and are given full powers by the Society to take necessary measures in this respect in consultation with the Central Khilafat Committee.

CALCUTTA-BOMBAY MAIL.

STOPPAGE AT ALLAHABAD URGED.

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

The Chairman of the Municipal Board, Benares wrote to the Railway Board suggesting the desirability of running the Calcutta-Bombay Mail via Moghal Serai, Benares, Janeshai and Allahabad instead of as at present. The reply of the Railway Board was that the proposed route was a more circuitous one and necessitated reversing at Allahabad which was inconvenient. So the proposal could not be accepted.

The Chairman of the Municipal Board has again written to the Railway Board requesting them to reconsider the matter pointing out the importance of putting two such places as Benares and Allahabad on the direct route to Bombay.

TANSA CHLORINATING PLANT

COMMISSIONER TO CONSULT ENGINEER

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the tenders received for the supply of Tansa Chlorinating Plant. The Commissioner in his letter stated: that in response to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement for the supply of Tansa Chlorinating Plant, the following 4 tenders had been received, viz: —1 from Messrs. Jessop and Company. —1 from Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company. 2 from Messrs. The Paterson Engineering Company, Limited.

Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company tender for plant for the "mixing channel" scheme originally suggested by Mr. Trivess Smith with the exception that they propose to mix the chlorine with water in a tank instead of in a masonry channel. Their tender is for supplying Messrs. Paterson Patent Chloronomos which will add the chlorine to the water from our mains to the dilution suggested by Mr. Trivess Smith, viz., 1 in about 8,000. This solution they propose to pump back into the steel mains, through pumps made of Zinc-free bronze which is deemed to be comparatively non-corrosive and pipes made of cast iron coated with Mr. Angus Smith's bituminous solution. There is no guarantee that these pumps and pipes will be satisfactory.

The Commissioner proposed to accept the tender of Messrs. The Paterson Engineering Co. (India) Ltd., subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, to a contract being entered into with the firm at rates at which the cost will aggregate Rs. 96,141.

It was resolved to request the Commissioner to consult an expert on this matter and submit his report.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

MADRAS, March 4.

The Governor of Madras in Council has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of the first issue of a journal in English entitled "The Masses of India"; dated January 1925 and published by Marcel Hasfeld, 96, Quai Jamapes, Paris, and all other documents containing copies of translation of or extracts from the above publication; also the issue of a journal in English entitled "Workers Monthly" being the consolidation of the "Labour Herald", "Liberator" and "Soviet Russia, Pictorial" volume 4, No. 3 dated January 1925 published at 113, West Washington Boulevard, Chicago and all other documents containing copies of translation of or extracts from the said publication in as much as they constan seditious matter of publication of which is punishable under Section 154 (A) of the I. P. C.—A. P.

The Report of the Mysore Government Political Department for the year 1923-24 which has just been published states that the combined capital outlay on the Cauvery Power and the Krishnarajasagara Schemes is 410 lakhs of rupees. Deducting working expenses, the net revenue realised during the year amounted to thirty lakhs, giving a return of 7.32 per cent on the combined capital investment.—A.P.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

MR. J. BAJAJ'S TOUR IN RAJPUTANA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, March 3.

The tour of Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj, President, All-India Khadi Board, in Rajputana in connection with Khadi propaganda will commence from 5th March. He shall visit Beawar, Ajmer, Nasirabad, Sikar, Visit Bearwar, Ajmer, Nasirabad, Sikar, Amritsar, Chaunu, Manoharpura, Jaipur, Fatehpur, etc. The public may also take advantage of his presence for other progressive work, such as national education, library, etc. Those who intend to have any correspondence with him should write to Sikar.

The tour will last for one month.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. A. Berts, O.B.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Lieutenant D. C. Goble of the 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles to be Aide-de-Camp, of the Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 4th February, 1925, vice Lieutenant M. Elrington.

Mr. H. W. Starte to be Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs vice Mr. R. W. Inder.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason is confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, O.B.E., LL.B., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, from the date on which he takes over charge from Khan Bahadur Kadri, O.B.E., LL.B., till relieved by the Honourable Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S.

Mr. Mervanji Burjorji to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Rao Bahadur Malva Ganpat retired with effect from 1st April 1924.

Mr. Shivram Balkrishna Parulkar to be Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from the date on which Mr. L. A. Gidney joins in Sind, in the vacancy vice Rao Saheb G. K. Deshmukh retired.

Mr. D. S. Panthaki to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police vice Khan Bahadur B. F. Davar on leave with effect from the 19th December 1924, and to direct that Mr. Panthaki should do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. Dinanjishah Dorabbai Cooper, LL.B. to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Surat.

Rao Bahadur R. H. Pace, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for one month and twenty-nine days in continuation of the leave granted him by Government Notification, dated the 28th November 1924.

Mr. D. B. Varerkar, Head Karkun, Vengurla and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders (section 562).

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, Larkana, is granted leave on average pay for six months and on half average pay for one year from the 15th April 1925, and is permitted to prefix to the leave the Easter holidays of the District Court of Larkana.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Deputy Collector in Sind for the period from 9th January to 16th January 1925, both days inclusive, and to appoint Mr. Allahbaksh A Ansari to hold it.

The period of three months for which Mr M. J. Dikshit was appointed in Government Notification dated 21st November 1924, to be assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlements of the North Salsette Mahal and South Salsette Taluka of the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts respectively, should be extended to 31st March 1925.

The leave granted to Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of Thana, in Government Notification dated 20th January 1925, is extended up to 17th May 1925, inclusive.

Mr. H. W. Starte, Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, vice Mr. Inder.

Mr. R. W. Inder, Divisional Forest Officer Surat, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, vice Mr. Walsh.

Mr. W. C. De C. Walsh Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, N.C., vice Mr. J. N. Dutt.

Mr. E. J. Bruen, Live Stock Expert to the Government of Bombay, passed on 2nd February, 1925, an examination in Hindustani according to the Railway Test.

Mr. S. P. Pandya, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, passed on 2nd February, 1925, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. M.V. Telang, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, has been appointed by the Government of India to officiate as Assistant Audit and Accounts Officer in that office with effect from the 24th January 1925.

Mr. C. R. Brims, Deputy Chief Engineer, Dredging Section of the Reclamation Branch, is granted, with effect from the 23rd May 1925, leave on full average pay for one month and twenty-seven days.

The Reverend E. E. Hill, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, is granted with effect from the 28th February 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, leave on average pay for eight months.

For a further period of one year is extended the probationary period of Mr. Sadashiv Narayan Datar, Lecturer in Physics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, appointed by Government Notification, dated the 6th November 1923.

Mr. H. A. Sadarangani, Head Master, N.J. High School, Karachi, was granted leave as follows:—Leave on average pay for four months and twenty-one days (from 16th May 1924 to 6th October 1924); Leave on half average pay for two months and eight days (from 7th October 1924 to 14th December 1924); with permission to prefix the summer vacation (already enjoyed) from 11th March 1924 to 15th May 1924 and to affix the winter vacation of the Karachi High School from 15th December 1924 to 18th January 1925.

The extraordinary leave without allowances granted to Khan Saheb G. K. Monani L.M. & S., B.M.S., vide Government Notification, dated 17th November 1924, is extended by one year on medical certificate with effect from the 20th November 1924.

Rao Saheb R. S. Tembe, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer, Bai Rukminibai Dispensary, Kalyan, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st January 1925.

In cancellation of the orders issued in Government Notification dated 12th January 1925 Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, Persian Gulf District, is granted leave on average pay for four months and thirteen days combined with leave on half average pay for one year six months and four days with effect from the 30th June 1925 with permission to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of his leave.

IMPORT TRADE.

COMPLAINT OF HARSH TREATMENT!

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, Mr. F. Doxey, the Chairman, referred to the harsh treatment meted out to the import trade in piecegoods and iron and miscellaneous goods. He warned them that further protection was being constantly claimed by Indian mills and iron works, whereas even with the degree of protection already obtained the evil effects on their trade were manifest and if this policy was much further indulged in it would seem to be only a question of time as to when the goose that laid the golden eggs of bounties would be destroyed.—A. P.

HANDLOOM WEAVING.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY.

The following review of the progress of the handloom weaving, dyeing and printing industries in the Bombay Presidency is furnished to us by the Director of Information:

For some fifteen years past Government has been trying to secure the introduction of better and more economical methods and appliances in the hand-loom weaving, dyeing and calico printing industries; and when the post of Director of Industries was abolished as the result of the vote of the Legislative Council at the Budget session last year, the Assistant Director was retained with the designation of Superintendent of Industries in order that the work that had already been done in this direction should not be allowed to lapse.

Hand-loom weaving is still a very important industry in this Presidency, for it supplies more than one quarter of the total cloth required by the population of the Presidency and as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies pointed out two years ago, during the past thirty years hand-looms have increased their output almost as fast as power-looms.

Under the control of the Department of Industries there were four weaving schools and seven weaving demonstrations in progress and these were continued during last year. One of their functions is to help in the introduction of the fly-shuttle loom, which increases the output of the individual weaver by 40 per cent. In these schools instruction is given to boys in weaving cotton and mercerised bordered sarees, silk sarees, dhoties, shirtings, etc. of somewhat complicated and fancy designs which serve as good object lessons to other weavers working in the vicinity of the schools. All these schools are equipped with khadi looms for beginners and saree looms for advanced pupils. It may be noted that although last year was not a prosperous one for the mill industry, yet it was fairly favourable to hand-loom workers who, at centres where silk and other fancy cloth was prepared, could earn from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a month while on khadi and other cotton looms the wages did not amount to more than Rs. 35 a month.

WEAVING DEMONSTRATIONS.

These are moved from place to place when a sufficient number of fly shuttle looms have been introduced in a particular centre. The demonstrator is provided with two fly-shuttle looms on one of which he works and demonstrates and on the other any weaver wishing to practise or learn the working of the fly-shuttle slays is allowed to do so.

The experiment of training agriculturists in hand-weaving as a spare time occupation was continued at Hoshalli in the Dharwar District. Accommodation was provided for 8 agriculturists at a time in the school and as a result six of the first batch took up hand-weaving seriously by purchasing fly-shuttle looms and the others have announced their intention of doing so. At Hulkotti where the experiment was carried out in the previous year two dozen fly-shuttle looms were introduced among the agriculturists.

The Weavers' Association of Dhulia petitioned to the Department to open a demonstration of automatic looms and allied appliances. This was done but the weavers could not see their way to purchasing the machines which are somewhat expensive. A handsizing machine, however, was found to be so great an improvement on the existing methods that arrangements were made to produce copies of it locally. The Department is now demonstrating a number of machines at Sholapur, a large centre for handloom weaving where hundreds of fly-shuttle hand-looms are found to work economically in competition with power mills. The handloom weaver can compete with the power mill worker so far as the weaving operation is concerned, but his preparatory processes such as winding, twisting, doubling and sizing are slow and defective and form a considerable handicap.

An illustration of the usefulness of the demonstration work carried out by the Department of Industries is to be found at Bhiwandi in Thana District. In the year 1916 weaving schools were opened here and a number of fly-shuttle looms introduced amongst the weavers. A census and survey of the handloom industry in this town taken last year show that out of a total number of 1,800 handlooms nearly 1,500 were fitted with fly-shuttle slays. This illustrates how improved working methods continue to spread in a weaving locality even after the weaving school which introduced them on a small scale has been closed.

Demonstrations of improved methods of dyeing met with success in Faizpur, Dhulia, Charni (Khandesh) and Malegaon.

MATHERAN IN 1923-24.

The administration report of the Matheran Hill Station for 1923-24 says that the water supply of the Station was satisfactory. The people, however, look forward to the completion of the recently sanctioned pipe-water scheme which the Sanitary Engineer to Government has already taken in hand.

The majority of visitors find the journey to and fro expensive in view of the abolition of the second class accommodation on the Hill Tramway. The lower class accommodation is limited, and moreover week-end tickets and coupons for the hill portion of the journey are not issued. These conditions, says report, deter even better class people from paying frequent visit to this Hill resort.

The principal conveyance in Matheran is the rickshaw and is now improved by the introduction of the two-seated rickshaw in place of the one-seater. There have been representations urging the necessity of allowing animal drawn vehicles, especially on the Neral-Matheran Road, but the condition of that road does not permit of such an innovation at present.

The municipal income of the Hill station during 1923-24 was Rs. 68,431 against an expenditure of Rs. 54,194.

HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA AND CORPORATION.

RULE DISCHARGED WITH COST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

In the matter of the Specific Relief Act in the matter of Dr. Nadirshaw Sukhia. ..... Applicant.

The President, the Secretary and the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. ..... Respondents.

This was a rule nisi dated 21st July 1924 taken out by Dr. Sukhia, a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay against the President, the Secretary and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The first part of the Rule prayed for an order that the two notices of motion dated 16th May 1924 and 27th June 1924 given by the applicant be put on the agenda for the next monthly meeting of the Corporation and the second part prayed for an order that two resolutions moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta expunging from the record of the proceedings of the Corporation the applicant's notices of motion of 24th June and 27th June 1924 be cancelled and rescinded and the said notices of motion restored on the record.

The facts of the case have been already reported. Dr. Sukhia's notices of motion were due to the fact that the President of the Corporation had fixed the discussion of an address to Mr. Gandhi on 15th May 1924 which was a Parsi Sectional holiday in spite of Dr. Sukhia's protest, who objected to the discussion being fixed for that date on religious grounds. Dr. Sukhia had given a notice of motion on 16th May 1924. This notice was disallowed by the President under Rule 11 of the Rules and Regulations of the Corporation as being objectionable. Thereafter two other notices were given by Dr. Sukhia which were items 59 and 65 of the July agenda. At a meeting of the Corporation on 18th July 1924 Dr. Sukhia for certain reasons refused to move his said notices of motion which were items Nos. 59 and 65 on the agenda and thereupon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that Dr. Sukhia's motion should not be entered in the minutes of the proceedings.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship observed that the first point to consider was whether this application could be under Sec. 45 of the Specific Relief Act. It was a condition precedent of that Section that the provisos (a) to (l) to that section should all apply. Proviso (a) required that "property, franchise or personal right" of the applicant was injured by the forbearing or doing of the specific act complained of. His Lordship was of opinion that in this matter there was no "personal right" in the applicant which entitled him to obtain the order prayed for. The applicant enjoyed the right subject to Sec. 36 clauses (j) to (k) of the Municipal Act and to Rule 11. Such a right was no personal to himself alone. As to the contention of the applicant that Rule 11 was ultra vires his Lordship stated that Sec. 36 enabled the Corporation to make such regulations regarding its proceedings as it thought fit subject to clauses (j) (k) and (l) of that section. It appeared to his Lordship that Rule 11 was framed to preserve a sense of decorum in the discussion of matters which were brought before the Corporation and he thought that it was quite within the powers of the Corporation to make that rule and that the subject-matter of Rule 11 was nothing more than regulation by the Municipality of its own procedure and therefore Rule 11 was not "ultra vires". This application therefore failed on the ground that the applicant showed no personal right in himself.

Even if his Lordship was wrong in this view the question still was whether the President was justified in disallowing the applicants' notices of motion of 16th May and 27th June 1924. If the notice of 16th May had not been accompanied by the appicant's letter of the same date his Lordship might have held that there could have been no objection under Rule 11 to the said notices. However the letter of 16th May contained allegations which the President would be entitled to consider grossly offensive and libellous not only on himself but on other members. It was a pity that the President in his affidavit had not specifically stated that he disallowed the notices because he considered them libellous and grossly offensive to the reputation for loyalty of himself and other members of the Corporation. His Lordship thought that the portion of the letter of 16th May which was objected came within the terms of rule 11. Under these circumstances the President had the power to disallow the notices of motion. His Lordship did not wish to be misunderstood on the reason for upholding the President's ruling. The Courts were as a rule reluctant to interfere in matters which concerned the management by Corporations of their own practice and procedure. Nevertheless the powers of the President and Corporation sprang from and were defined by the Municipal Act. His Lordship did not doubt that if the President were to act maliciously or capriciously to prevent a Councillor from exercising his rights as such the Courts would afford the latter redress. As to the second part of the Rule the motions proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were to prevent them from appearing in the minutes Because although the notices were on the agenda, they were not moved by Dr. Sukhia. It appeared to Dr. Sukhia had not made any grievance of this before he applied for the rule and his Lordship considered that the question as to how the minutes should be written was not a matter of a substantive proposition.

His Lordship therefore discharged the rule with costs.

RELIGION OF THE HUNS.

SAME AS THAT OF ANCIENT IRANIANS!

At the Cama Oriental Institute yesterday, Dr. J. J. Modi read an interesting paper on "The Religion of the Huns who invaded Persia and India." The following is a brief summary of the paper:—

The Huns had at one time, an "Empire more extensive than that of Rome, illustrious emperors, legislators and conquerors who had given rise to considerable revolutions." Their Empire extended at one time from Western Europe to China and they had relations with Chinese, Roman, Persian and Indian Empires. The Huns who invaded India and gave a crushing blow to the Gupta Dynasty had come from the direction of Persia.

Their religion was the same, and, if not exactly the same, it was well-nigh the same as the Mazdayasnan religion of ancient Persia. We gather evidence of this view both from Persian and Indian sources. Among the Persian sources we have evidence from the Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic writings. According to the Avesta, both the Iranians and the Huns had a similar retreat. The Pahlavi books showed that the Huns followed the same Mazdayasnan faith as the Iranians. Among the Mahomedan sources, we have the support of known writers like Firdousi, Tabari and Masoudi. The "Rajtarangini" of Kashmir and some coins also point to the same conclusion.

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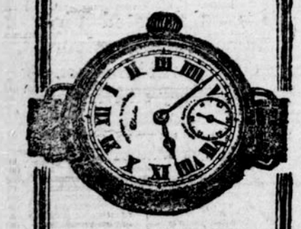

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